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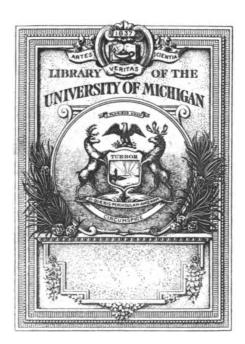
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Proceedings of the ... annual convention of the American ...

American Institute of Architects



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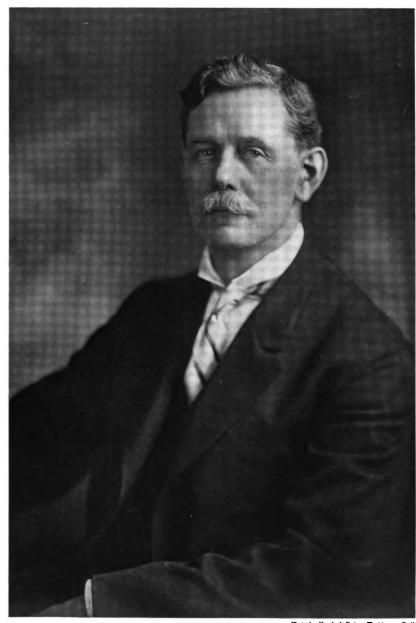


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PRESIDENT, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, 1910 AND 1911.

# **PROCEEDINGS**

OF THE

# FORTY-FOURTH

# ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

# AMERICAN INSTITUTE

# **OF ARCHITECTS**

Held in the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, January 17 to 21,

Palo Alto, Monterey, Santa Barbara, January 21 to 23,

> Los Angeles, Cal., January 23 to 25, 1911.

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# THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS THE OCTAGON WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. GIBSON BROS., PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS 1911

# Convention Proceedings

# **PROCEEDINGS**

OF THE

## FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

# AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THE OCTAGON, DECEMBER 29, 1910.

The Convention was called to order by President Pond. A quorum not being present the convention adjourned to reconvene in San Francisco, January 16, 1911.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., JANUARY 16, 1911.

The convention was called to order at ten o'clock, a. m., President Irving K. Pond in the chair; Secretary Glenn Brown at the desk.

#### The attendance was as follows:

Alden, Chas H., Seattle, Wash. Allen, Harris, San Francisco, Cal. Anderson, Geo. M., Cincinnati, Ohio. Anderson, Robert, Cincinnati, Ohio. Austin, John C., Los Angeles, Cal.

Baldwin, Frank C., Detroit, Mich. Balse, Frederick D., San Francisco, Cal. Barnett, L. W., Los Angeles, Cal. Barnett, Thos. P., St. Louis, Mo. Barth, Herman, San Francisco, Cal. Backus, John J., Los Angeles, Cal. Binder, Wm., San Jose, Cal. Baisle, Henry M., Modesto, Cal. Benton, Edith M., Los Angeles, Cal. Benton, Arthur B., Los Angeles, Cal. Berlin, Bobt. C., Chicago, Ill. Berlin, Mrs. Robt. C. Chicago, Ill. Blick, Jos. J., Passadena, Cal. Brubaker, Henry C., Indianapolis, Ind. Brubaker Mrs. Henry C. Indianapolis, Ind. Brown, Glenn, Washington, D. C.

Cook, Walter, New York, N. Y. Cook, Mrs. Walter, New York, N. Y. Cowles, Louis, San Francisco, Cal. Cram, Ralph Adams, Boston, Mass. Crim, Jr., W. H., San Francisco, Cal. Crowen, S. N., Chicago, Ill. Curlett, Wm., San Francisco, Cal.

Day, Clinton, San Francisco, Cal. Deane, Lionel, San Francisco, Cal. Dempwolf, J. A., York, Pa. Dickey, C. W., San Francisco, Cal. Doyle, Albert E., Portland, Ore.

Eames, W. S., St. Louis, Mo. Eison, Theo. O., Los Angeles, Cal.

Farrell, Wm., Tacoma, Wash. Faville, Wm. B., San Francisco, Cal. Fenner, Bert L., New York, N. Y. Foltz, Herbert, Indinapolis, Ind.

Garden, Edward G., St. Louis, Mo. Garden, Mrs. E. G., St. Louis, Mo. Gay, Henry L., San Diego, Cal. Goodhart, Miss Helen. Gould, Carl F., Seattle, Wash. Grey, Elmer, Los Angeles, Cal. Greene, Chas. S., Pasadena, Cal. Greene, Henry M., Pasadena, Cal.

Haupt, Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.
Havens, C. I., San Francisco, Cal.
Hays, Wm. C., San Francisco, Cal.
Hedges, Henry H., San Francisco, Cal.
Hewitt, Wm. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hebbard, W. S., San Diego, Cal.
Heer, F. J., Dubuque, Iowa.
Hodges, Chas, E., Palo Alto, Cal.
Holden, Frank H., New York, N. Y.
Holmes, E. L., San Francisco, Cal.
Holyoke, Thos. G., St. Paul, Minn.
Hoppin, Howard, Providence, R. I.

Hoppin, Mrs. Howard, Providence, R. I. Hudson, Frank D., Los Angeles, Cal. Hudson, Mrs. F. D., Los Angeles, Cal. Hunt, Myron, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ittner, Wm. B., St. Louis, Mo. Ittner, Mrs. Wm. B., St. Louis, Mo.

Jacobs, James H., San Francisco, Cal. Jacobs, Mrs. J. H., San Francisco, Cal. Jenney, A. S., Boston, Mass. Jones, H. W., San Francisco, Cal.

Kimball, Thos. R., Omaha, Neb. Kimball, Mrs. Thos. R., Omaha, Neb. Kohn, Robt. D., New York, N. Y. Kollofrath, Edmund, San Francisco, Cal. Kremple, John P., Los Angeles, Cal.

La Farge, C. Grant, New York, N. Y.
Lazarus, Edgar M., San Francisco, Cal.
Lehman, Mrs. Arthur, San Francisco, Cal.
Levi, Julian C., New York, N. Y.
Levi, Mrs. Julian C., New York, N. Y.
Llewllyn, J. C., Chicago, Ill.
Llewellyn, Mrs. J. C., Chicago, Ill.

Magonigle, H. Van Buren, New York, N. Y. Magonigle, Mrs., New York, N. Y. Martin, Albert C., Los Angeles, Cal. Mason, Geo. D., Detroit, Mich. Mason, Mrs. Geo. D., Detroit, Mich. Maynicke, Robert, New York, N. Y. Maynicke, Mrs. Robert, New York, N.Y. McDougall, C. C., San Francisco, Cal. McDougall, Geo. B., San Francisco, Cal. Meussdorffer, C. A., San Francisco, Cal. Meyer, Frederick H., San Francisco, Cal. Miller, J. R., San Francisco, Cal. Mills, George Strafford, Toledo, Ohio. Myers, David J., Seattle, Wash. Morgan, Octavius, Los Angeles, Cal. Morgan, Mrs. Octavius, Los Angeles, Cal.

Morgan, Miss, Los Angeles, Cal. Mooser, Wm., San Francisco, Cal. Mott, Chas. T., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mullgardt, L. C., San Francisco, Cal.

Norton, S. Tilden, Los Angeles, Cal.

O'Brien, Matthew, San Francisco, Cal. Orr, Robt. H., Pomona. Orr, Mrs, Robt. H., Pomona.

Page, Geo. W., San Jose. Parker, Walter H., San Francisco, Cal. Parkinson, John, Los Angeles, Cal. Parmentier, Fernand, Los Angeles, Cal. Phillips, J. B., Douglas, Wyo. Pierce, J. H., Elmira, N. Y. Pierce, Mrs. J. H., Elmira, N. Y. Plack, W. L., Philadelphia, Pa. Polk, Willis, San Francisco, Cal. Pond, Irving K., Chicago, Ill.

Rankin, John Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. Rawson, H. D., Des Moines, Iowa. Reid, James W. Reid, Merritt J. Reid, Miss. Rice, Arthur W., Boston, Mass. Roeschlaub, Robert S., Denver, Colo. Roeschlaub, Mrs. Robert S., Denver, Colo. Rosenheim, A. F., Los Angeles, Cal. Rosenheim, Mrs. A. F., Los Angeles, Cal. Young, Miss, Los Angeles, Cal.

Schwerdt, Philipp, San Francisco, Cal. Schnaittacher, Sylvain, San Francisco, Cal Schnaittacher, Mrs. S., San Francisco, Cal. Schultz, Henry A., San Francisco, Cal. Scofield, Levi T., Cleveland, Ohio. Scott, Earl B., San Francisco, Cal. Sexton, N. W., San Francisco, Cal. Shea, W. D., San Francisco, Cal. Smith, Henry A., New York, N. Y. Smith, Mrs. Henry A., New York, N. Y. Speir, Oswald, San Francisco, Cal. Stead, Robt Washington, D. C. Sturgis, R. C., Boston, Mass.

Tousley, Chas. E., Cleveland, Ohio. Traphagen, O. G., San Francisco, Cal.

Vail, Miss Henrietta, Dixon, Ill. Vail, Morrison H., Dixon, Ill. Vail, Mrs. Morrison H., Dixon, Ill. Van Wyck, Jr., Mrs. S. M., San Francisco. Vosbury, C. Edward, Binghamton, N. Y.

Waid, D. Everett, New York, N. Y. Waid, Mrs. D. Everett, New York, N. Y. Ward, Clarence R., San Francisco, Cal. Wharff, Wm. H., San Francisco, Cal. Wheelock, H. B., Chicago, Ill. Willcox, W. R. B., Seattle, Wash. Willis, B. F., York, Pa. Willis, Mrs. B. F., York, Pa.

Young, R. B., Los Angeles, Cal.

#### FIRST SESSION.

The President: The American Institute of Architects has met again in convention under the most favorable auspices, and as a united harmonious body. The delegates from beyond the Rockies have been in close touch with each other, have laid aside all their little differences, where they did exist, and have come to this convention in a spirit of harmony, due, perhaps, to the wonderful journey we have had across the continent. Everything seems to be laid out for us by some higher power. The delegates from the coast are always in close harmony, and the organization of their League shows that they are a united body.

I take great pleasure in introducing Mr. John A. Kelly, Acting Mayor of San Francisco, who brings us a word of welcome.

#### ADDRESS OF MR. KELLY.

On behalf of the people of San Francisco, I bid you a hearty welcome to this city of which we San Franciscans who are famous for our loyalty and patriotism to our city, are so proud. I hope that your stay amongst us will be very pleasant. I realize that this is the first trip across the continent for a great many of you, as I am informed that this is the first time that you have held your convention on this coast. We are very thankful that you are here to-day; we know that it will be beneficial to us, and we sincerely hope that it will be pleasant for you. At this time, your advent here is most fortunate for our city. We are just building a new city, and we invite you to inspect it. We know, as laymen, because I am not going to talk to you about the technical rules of your profession, that the progress of civilization at this date owes a great deal to your profession, in common with the other great professions.

I am not going to take up any more of your time, so that you may take part in the other things that will probably be provided for you.

I want to say to you that you are most fortunate in that old Jupiter Pluvius has closed the flood gates since your arrival in our city, and God's sunshine is now around us in plenty.

I only wish that our Mayor was here, so that he could give you a welcome characteristic of the man, but he is back in Washington, fighting for our city, so that in 1915 we may celebrate the opening of the great Panama Canal.

I have been told—I should say instructed—by the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco and by the other officials of the city, to throw the town wide open to you, and I may say that, even the Chief of Police has told me that I am not taking any chances.

If there is anything within the power of the officials of this city that can be done for you during the session of your convention here, we will be pleased to do that for you. As Acting Mayor I will see that everything is done for you that can be, from the standpoint of an official.

Once more I welcome you. I hope that your stay will be both pleasant and profitable, because I know it will be for us. I thank you.

The President: Acting Mayor Kelly's address is quite in accord with what we had already been led to expect. Mr. W. H. Robbins, representing the commercial interests, the Commercial Club, and other clubs of the city will—I was going to say, put the frosting on the Mayor's cake, but, anyway, he has something to say to us in the way of a welcome.

#### ADDRESS OF MR. ROBBINS.

In San Francisco it is customary to eat the frosting before the cake. There are occasional things which are marked as milestones in the city's progress, and San Francisco feels that she has grown to be a real municipality with aristocratic proportions in that she has been chosen to act as the hostess to this convention of the American Institute of Architects. She feels proud of the distinction at being selected as the first meeting place of the Institute, and this day will indeed be initialed in letters of red in her addendum.

In a measure, I am a newcomer to San Francisco, the same as many of you are, having arrived here a little over four years ago. I heard on every side "It will take ten years to put us back to where we were before the fire." It is now less than five years since that great fire, and you see here to-day a city re-built on modern lines. Indeed, it is already for you to file your certificates of acceptance.

Gentlemen, it will not take you four years to find out that this coast is a land of energy, and a land of progress; when its men unite on any definite plan, something moves, and generally the obstacles which are in the way. We are now before Conress, seeking an opportunity to show the world where we stand and what we are doing to be worthy of our birthright. Notwithstanding our vast treasures in gold and silver, in wheat and wool, in fruit and oil, it seems as if the last recognition that can be given, would be the priviledge and sanction of spending our own money to show the world our advantages, in a great international exposition.

Now, on behalf of the commercial organizations of San Francisco, I simply add that California welcomes you, San Francisco throws open her doors to you and greets you.

The President: We thank Mr. Robbins for his kind expressions of welcome. We will place them among our archives, along with the remarks of the Acting Mayor.

The next matter in the order of business is the address of the President.

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS:

The fact that the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects is about to enter upon its deliberations in this great city of the Coast carries with it an implication of the age and the wide geographical importance of this body, which has its permanent headquarters in the nation's capital city. The simplest statement to be made concerning the Institute is that it has been in existence for more than fifty years and embraces in its membership practicing architects throughout the broad extent of the United States. Another simple statement, and just as little liable to be questioned, is that the Institute's service of fifty-three years has been honorable and that in its membership is represented the highest type of practitioner in a given community. That is the proud record, the fact of which is recognized within the Institute, though its real significance be not altogether comprehended in the profession and by the laity.

On three phases of the Institute's intimate concern I propose to dwell at this time. These phases embrace (1) certain of the Institute's relations to the building public as represented by the client; (2) the Institute's attitude as affecting the profession; and (3) the family relation within the Institute. The first and second affect the public; the third is more intimate. Matters bearing upon these three phases are to be discussed and legislated upon during the convention, hence the President's especial interest in them at this time.

The Institute has a large life, an ever-widening circle of influence which brings it into intimate relations with affairs of national, municipal and civic import, and every move of the Institute in this field, I believe, has been altruistic in its spirit and entirely unselfish in its nature, though ulterior motives have been ascribed to it by those who know, or might have known better. The Institute has elevated its own standards and increased its own stature and incidentally that of the profession by setting up the standards it is endeavoring to reach. The ideals and achievements of the Institute were set before the architects of this city and of the Coast a little over a year ago by my illustrious predecessor in office, Mr. Cass Gilbert, and with a power of fervor and fluency given to but few men. Though the sound of his voice has hardly died away and his words are yet a living memory, I am in no way relieved of my responsibility of restating certain principles and dwelling upon certain ideals at this time.

I touch firstly upon that phase which embraces the Institute's relation to the client, that is, that portion of the general public which comes into direct business contact with the architect. It is a fairly safe proposition that one may question the sincerity, if one grants the intelligence of him who imputes to the Institute ulterior motives. In most cases it is safe to question the honesty as well as the sincerity of him who imputes such motives to the Institute. However, recriminations are futile; more is to be gained by frank statement and argument, and, indeed, reaffirmation of principles will vitalize the profession and enlighten the laity.

It is the province of the Institute to deal broadly and in detail with the principles underlying the science of building and the ideals underlying the art of design. To these is added by the very character of the work the necessity of taking cognizance of the ethics of business, for the Institute, like the architect, cannot to-day, even if it would, sit aloof from intimate contact with the mighty current of commercial endeavor, but must be a factor in the great world of affairs. Commercial instinct gives way in the Institute to business idealism, but this strengthens rather than weakens the business capacity of the high-minded practitioner. A frank recognition of fact, just here, can do no harm; not all of the high-minded practitioners in this country are enrolled in the Institute's membership, though all would find a congenial atmosphere here. There are to be found now and again within the Institute body members who are not high-minded practitioners though their number is at any time very small. and the possibility of their accomplishing injury to the Institute very slight. The most high-minded may at times make mistakes in judgment—that is but human but the concensus of judgment within the Institute may be relied upon ever to raise the standard of ideals. It is this very certainty which gives the Institute its acknowledged standing and authority in the community, for high standing and wide authority it has in spite of the fact (or is it because of the fact?) that its membership includes less than one-fifth of the number of the so called practicing architects in the United States. The Institute would gladly welcome to its fold every high-minded practitioner of the art of architecture. The Institute desires within its ranks no one who is not willing to make sacrifices for the good, not of the Institute, but of the profession.

The officers of the Institute are urged constantly to widen the bounds and to take in every practitioner in the country upon the idea that there is strength in numbers. This is a most mistaken idea, for while numbers may add avoirdupois, it is moral stamina which counts in the initiation and inculcation of ideals. It is not the policy of the Institute to marry a man to reform him—the man must be formed and well formed when he presents himself. The Institute seeks the man of ideals and seeks to aid him in the advancement of his ideals. No loyal member is in any sense coerced, but upholds the standards of the Institute because he recognizes in them a concrete and definite presentment of his own personal ideals of the ethics of practice. Not every man is born, Minerva like, full-armored, but he has to gain his equipment and ideals by increments through such avenues of experience and such educational agencies as may exist about him. Among these avenues and agencies are schools, ateliers, draghtsmen's clubs, architectural leagues, architects' business associations, and the like, and the Institute encourages the formation and fosters the existence of all such agencies, knowing well that they are developing men of moral fibre and professional strength who later will seek to associate themselves with the Institute body. The work of the Institute is such that it required within its ranks men of the finest moral fibre and such men only. I have known in more than one instance a man of sub-normal ethical sense and of questionable ethical practice to seek or to urge an affilation with the Institute because of the prestige such affiliation would ensure. The Institute does not want him. It is more concerned in elevating the standards of professional ethics and in unfurling the banners

of beauty than in giving social standing or professional prestige to any individual, however worthy he may be. Nevertheless, as I have had occasion to say recently, the mere fact of the existence of the American Institute of Architects is an asset to any practicing architect in the United States, and raises his social and professional status, whether he be a member of the organigation or not. It was a realization of what the Institute really means to the profession and to the individual which led me personally, as it has led many another man, to associate myself with it and lend such assistance as I might. The Institute represents a moral principle and that principle is just as valid at the poles as it is at the equator, is just as vital at Long. 5 deg. E. of Washington as at Long. 47 deg. W. of Washington, and it appeals with just the same force to the man of one locality as of another. When the principle for which the Institute stands is generally accepted and generally acted upon in our relations with our fellowmen the American Institute of Architects will need no longer to be a militant standard bearer but will become a purely social organization. I imagine, however, that it will be some time before the Institute will be free to stack its banners in a museum case.

The first great principle upon which the Institute stands is that of justness and fairness in so far as it is given to man to realize these seeming abstractions. In the Code of Ethics, in the Competition Code, in the cognizance it takes of all professional activities, the Institute stands for fair play as between man and man, absolute frankness and fairness of dealing between architects in their professional relations, absolute integrity and fairness in the dealings between architect and client and between client and architect. The Code of Ethics, formulated only a year or so ago, was but a clear statement of certain principles of conduct and of professional practice which had been the inner guide of the best men of the profession for years and had been more or less nebulous always in the minds of many of the others. The Competition Code, although a more recent expression, deals with matter which has been long upon the Institute's horizon, and is of equal value to the public and the architect. The competition exists for the benefit of the client primarily, almost exclusively. It is that he may get a good plan, or, what is better, discover the architect peculiarly fitted to handle the problem; or it is that the client may comform to law or it is that the client may relieve himself of the responsibility of choice, or that he may give the commission to a favorite under the pretext of fair play. In any case the competition is to the direct advantage of the client, and only incidentally to the advantage of the individual architect. It is to the material disadvantage of the competing architects unless they be paid individually the value of their time. If the owner is sincere in instituting his competition he will find the paid competition to be logical and of ecoomic advantage, as it will put him in the possession of special powers which will be of the highest assistance to him in the materialization of his schemes, and for the possession of which he may well afford to pay something beyond, a great deal beyond, the recognized minimum value which the Institute places upon such services. No fair-minded man, or corporation, or community which is seeking to gain the highest architectural service for itself can logically object to having its competition hedged about by such conditions as will guarantee fairness and justice, and it is only such conditions that the Institute seeks to suggest. Out of its vast experience the Institute

has succeeded in formulating a code which will effect the desired result, and with alight mdoification will be made susceptible of general application.

As ex-officio member I have been in close touch with the work of the various Committees during the past year, and I want to speak right here a word in praise of the loyalty and devotion of the members of this Committee representation. The Standing Committee on Competitions and especially its Chairman, Mr. Frank Miles Day, and its temporary Chairman, Mr. Carrére, acting in Mr. Day's absence, have carried a burden of work with a courage and tact and devotion to its interests which entitles them to the deepest gratitude of the Institute.

One resolution of instruction offered, enthusiastically received and immediately adopted at the last convention brought into activity not only the Standing Committee on Competitions but also the Committee on Practice and finally the Judiciary Committee; and this leads me to remark upon the disciplinary function of the Institute. I am now in no way voicing the opinion of any Committee, nor in any way presaging its actions, but am expressing my own idea as to the Institute's proper stand at the present time. There are cases when it is absolutely necessary for the Institute to act upon disciplinary lines, and in those cases the Committees and the Board will accept the unpleasant responsibility placed upon them; but the Institute is not a disciplinary machine heartlessly overriding sincere and self-respecting members. The Institute cannot afford to be a soulless martinet insisting on the pound of flesh, but it must recognize in every instance the desire on the part of the member to do the right and just thing, and also recognize those surrounding conditions which seem at times almost to make an infraction of rules necessary in a given case. The American Institute of Architects can find little cause for discipline when there does not inhere in the action a wrong or an unfairness toward a fellow man. Where, as for instance in this Competition Code, lines still remain to be tested, disciplinary force must move slowly; yet even here there have been infractions which cannot pass unnoticed.

One of the mandates of the Competition Code which has seemed to work a hardship is that involving an acceptance of the Institute's schedule of charges. If every member of the Institute felt way down in his heart that the Institute's schedule were perfectly logical, or that a flat charge in all cases of six per cent or any per cent were absolutely just, this mandate would impose no hardship in its application; but the schedule of charges is like the tariff: everybody knows that it is unjust, yet everybody dreads to meddle with it for fear of upsetting established conditions. A logical tariff does not apply the same rate to all articles but discriminates between articles of necessity and of luxury, articles of educational value and articles which will degrade, articles which will bring moral and aesthetic pleasure, and articles which will inflict moral and spiritual wounds. A logical schedule of charges will differentiate between buildings which are merely of structural import and call for the most part for the application of the merely ordinary methods of construction, and those which call into play all the physical and spiritual resources, all of the material and aesthetic capabilities of the architect. Any generally stated percentum of the commercial value might distinctly overpay the architect in one case and even more certainly underpay him in another. In my opinion to be logical and just a schedule of rates must take cogniance of types of building and must consider the range of values within those types. I shall suggest a careful study of this subject of schedules by the Board, not with the idea of upsetting the present status, but with the idea that the Board shall present at some future (not too future) convention a logical solution of the question. This suggestion is made hesitatingly and with a full knowledge of the work which might be entailed upon some loyal and already overworked member of the Institute. The Institute's schedule should express the just minimum which the work of men fitted to be members of the Institute should command, and this work is in the nature of things of higher quality than the average produced outside of Institute membership. This is why, referring again to competitions, it imposes no hardship on one instituting a competition for a work which demands the highest professional skill in its production, to demand that he pay the recognized just and equitable minimum Institute rates.

The report of the Committee on Education will set clearly before you the Institute's interest in the younger man who falls outside of the narrower range of client and professional brother, and will so illumine the subject that I needcomment no further, but may, with a recognition of the value of the work of this Committee, pass from a consideration of those phases which mark the Institute's attitude toward the public and the profession to a discussion of that more intimate phase which concerns the Institute body.

The convention of 1909 instructed the Board to study the situation and to prepare and issue amendments to the constitution and by-laws looking toward a clarification of the definition of Honorary and Corresponding membership, and also toward placing Associates on a more dignified basis. While the matter was under consideration, the work up to that time having been done entirely by correspondence, a constitutional amendment was issued, which while it was recognized as not an altogether happy solution, would still serve to bring the subject legally before the convention. After a full and careful discussion the Board in meeting assembled reshaped the constitutional amendment and formulated by-laws which are in harmony with the revised form as issued to the Institute membership. As your President was perhaps more intimately concerned than any other one person in the present scheme of formulation, he may be pardoned for offering a word in explanation.

In the first place and effecting the form of constitutional amendment first proposed, the Board reaffirmed the belief that the American Institute of Architects is and should continue to be the foremost professional body in the United States. Hence the Board unanimously decided to establish or consider outside of the Honorary class no membership which was not purely architectural; that in the Honorary class should be included the laity, embracing non-professional men who had with distinction ministered to the art of architecture and such practitioners in the closely allied arts of sculpture and painting as might have demonstrated in prescribed manner their fitness to enjoy the privilege; that the Honorary Corresponding class should be what its name implies and admit hereafter only practicing architects of distinction who are not eligible to regular membership.

The suggested change in nomenclature as touching Associates affects the Institute body more deeply, and perhaps more deeply than is apparent on the surface. Its original proposer, whether as individual or an impulse, may or may not have appreciated its real significance. It means a breaking away from tradition; it means a more exalted state in the whole Institute body. The idea which underlies this suggested change is virtually another expression of that movement which three years ago made possible three Associate members on the Board of Directors. That idea was somewhat confused, as it embodies the notion that these three were to represent the Associate membership on the Board—as if there were any interest or ideal attaching to Associateship which does not attach to Fellowship, or to Fellowship which does not attach to Associateship, as Associateship was coming to be understood. But the real notion which that movement expressed and which is more clearly expressed in the proposed suggestion, is that of homogeneity and of equal responsibility as affecting the ideals of the Institute. The tradition of which this proposed amendment effectually disposes is one that is recognized in the Royal Institute of British Architects, and which has existed, though not so clearly recognized, in our own Institute, namely, that Associates of a class associated with, but not of the real Institute, which is composed of Fellows. The enactment of these proposed amendments will mean that the members comprise the American Institute, and that Fellows are members who are chosen to that rank because of some notable professional achievement. It does not vitiate the logic of all this that the officers are to be chosen from among the Fellows, for the initiative and direction may well be in the hands of those of the broadest experience and the highest achievement. The service of a man to his profession must be considered in the creation of a Fellow, and the membership should guard Fellowship jealously and see to it that no unworthy candidate enters that high estate. I feel that in passing these amendments virtually as recommended by the Board the Institute will strengthen itself within itself and before the public.

The day may come when the Institute will have an income sufficient to its need. I hope it will. As it is, the work of Committees which is becoming ever more important, necessary and far reaching, is handicapped by lack of necessary funds. Without the increase in the dues effected last year the Institute would have been utterly unable to accomplish anything of this season's work. An unexpected obligation handed down from a previous administration, the heavy work entailed upon the Standing Committee on Competitions, the holding of the convention at a point so far distant from headquarters, the setting aside of a sum which can not be touched except by legislative enactment—all, however necessary and desirable, have caused the Institute to realize the advantages of a sufficient income. The membership should be larger, and appeal should be made systematically to every high-minded practitioner in the country, but to such only. Your President recommends that in each Chapter a Committee be appointed to canvass the situation within its jurisdiction, to labor with acceptable material for membership, and to report the names and addresses of such to the Secretary of the Institute; and further, that a Chapter in building up its membership, shall admit to no class such as would not be acceptable members of the Institute, and subscribe to and uphold its doctrines.

For a number of years the Board has had under consideration the subject of organizing the business methods of the Institute and placing the business office upon a modern basis. The increasing activities of the Institute seem to demand this. The lack of funds has always entered to chill the ardor of the Board. With the increased dues it was hoped that a method of accomplishment might be found. A Committee was appointed in the Board to study reorganization, and to canvass the matter of Institute publications and the possibilities of a larger return accruing therefrom. This Committee reported to the Board a scheme of reorganization which met with very general approval, and that it might have power to act formulated an amendment to the constitution and by-laws which covered the field up to that time studied.

While I personally am strongly in favor of the scheme reported and outlined in the proposed amendments yet I realize that the whole project needs further study, especially along the lines of Institute publications, and recommend that the by-laws be not considered in the convention, but that the subject be referred back to the-Board with instructions to further study the situation and report at a future convention.

It was easy to see how the finances of the Institute might be augmented if we were to consider for a moment lowering our professional dignity and resorting to commercial methods. The possibility, or rather the impossibility, of greater augmenting our membership has already been referred to. The publications as at present carried on are income producing and by the solicitation of advertisements might be made productive of a much higher income; but the Institute cannot afford to place itself in a position of a commercial agency asking advertisemetrs. The publications must be made valuable as a method of information and intercommunication within the Institute. They must be made to contain material of such intrinsic worth that they will be in demand by the members of the Institute and by the profession at large. Then such advertisers as desire to appeal to all practitioners of high rank will value the publication as a means of communication with the profession. But the publication must be put on such a plane that they will commend themselves, and no advertisement must be sought because the publication is an Institute publication. That has always been and must continue to be the Institute's policy, and I take occasion here to thank those advertisers who know this policy and whose advertisements appear so regularly on our pages.

It were absolutely impossible for me to conclude this address without some slight reference to that paramount ideal which colors and sways the entire range of architectural being, that ideal upon which and for which the Institute really exists, as wanting which there is no architecture, and that is the ideal of beauty. It must sway in the relations between architect and client, it must color the fraternal intercourse between architects, it must govern in the realm of education. A structure through which the spirit of beauty does not shine forth in not architecture, it is a clod. The American Institute of Architects must concern itself with an American expression of beauty. This is not cant, it is the plain statement of a philosophical truth. We are not Americans if we do not express the American ideal. There is an American ideal as reflected in our governmental forms, or there is no America. This ideal develops



with our growth, but it is none the less concrete. As nature has dealt bountifully, prodigally even, with us in the varied settings she has furnished for our monuments, in the varied materials she has furnished for their construction; as destiny has dealt bountifully, prodigally even, with us in the varied minds, with the varied backgrounds of experience and history, it has furnished to conceive these monuments and place them in their appropriate settings, we are not worthy workers in our art unless we accept these factors and bend them to the true American expression. Our American ideal need not, must not be expressed monotonously along narrow lines, but must expand broadly under varied skies, under climatic extremes, under varied ethnic and social impulses unified by one American spirit. This must be if we are to be true to our aesthetic ideal. California is one phase of America, as New England is another, as Manhattan is another, these phases are to be harmonized and not confused, to be nurtured and developed and not swept aside for some manifestation of exotic growth. The American Institute of Architects is deeply concerned in the ethics of business and the profession, in the science of business and the profession, but its passion must be for that beauty which inheres in architecture,

The President: I wish to announce that the ladies and visitors are welcome at all the sessions of the convention, and that they are also included in the invitations of a social nature extended by the San Francisco Chapter. Upon adjournment of this session at twelve o'clock, we are to enjoy the hospitality of the Chapter at the Cliff House, where we will have luncheon. We will be taken there in automobiles.

The next order of business is the appointment of the various committees to deal with the affairs of the convention. The chair will now announce them as follows:

#### COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATES.

Harry B. Wheelock, Chairman,		Illinois Chapter.
Frank H. Holden,		New York Chapter.
Fernand Parmentier		Southern California Chapter.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

C. Grant LAFarge	e,	Chairman,	•	New York Chapter.
J. C. Llewelleyn,			•	Illinois Chapter.
W. S. Eames,				St. Louis Chapter.
E. M. Lazarus,				San Francisco Chapter.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Burt L. Fenner, Chairman,		New York Chapter.
Robt. S. Roeschlaub, .		Colorado Chapter.
H. V. B. Magonigle, .		New York Chapter.
Louis C. Mullgardt, .		San Francisco Chapter.

#### COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF CHAPTERS.

Wm. Mooser, Chairman,			San Francisco Chapter.
Geo. D. Mason,			Michigan Chapter.
C. A. Ziegler, Vice-Chairman,			Philadelphia Chapter.
Fridolin I. Heer.	_		Iowa Chapter.

#### COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

John Hall Rankin, Ch.	airm	an,		Philadelphia Chapter.
Arthur W. Rice, .				Boston Chapter.
Geo. M. Anderson,				Cincinnati Chapter.
Wm. C. Hays, .			•	San Francisco Chapter.

#### COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Robt. D. Kohn, Chair	man,		New York Chapter.
W. L. Plack, .			Philadelphia Chapter.
Sylvian Schnaittacher,	, .		San Francisco Chapter.
C. E. Tousley, .			Cleveland Chapter.
W. R. B. Willcox,	•		Washington State Chapter.

#### COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

D. Everett Waid,	Chai	rman,		New York Chapter.
R. C. Berlin,				Illinois Chapter.
Wm. Curlett,				San Francisco Chapter.
Octavius Morgan,				Southern California Chapter.

The President: The next item of business is the report of the Board of Directors, which will be read by Mr. Sturgis, of Boston.

#### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

The Board reports that the Institute has now 1,043 members as follows: Fellows, 294, Associates, 597; Honorary Members, 66; Corresponding Members, 86.

Since the last report of the Board six Fellows have been elected; thirty-five Associates have been elected; three Fellows have been dropped from the rolls, five have resigned and ten have died; four Associates have been dropped from the rolls, six have resigned and three have died.

The Board recommends for advancement to Fellows the following Associates:

C. H. Bebb, .			Washington State Chapter.
George C. Nimmons,			Illinois Chapter.
Milton B. Medary, Jr.,			Philadelphia Chapter.
Thomas M. Kellogg,			Philadelphia Chapter.
Arthur B. Benton,			Southern California Chapter.
Wm. B. Stratton,			Michigan Chapter.
Frank W. Ferguson,			Boston Chapter.
Arthur Little, .			Boston Chapter.
Harry J. Carlson,			Boston Chapter.
John A. Dempwolf,			So. Pennsylvania Chapter.
W. R. B. Willcox,			Washington State Chapter.
Aaron M. Gove, .			Colorado Chapter.
Robert Maynicke,			New York Chapter.
John Beverley Robinson	1,		New York Chapter.
Phillip Sawyer, .			New York Chapter.
D. Everett Waid,		•	New York Chapter.
Robert D. Kohn, .			New York Chapter.

The Board makes no recommendations this year for additions to the Honorary or Corresponding membership.

The following Members have died during the past year:

Honorary Members.

John La Farge.

J. Q. A. Ward.

Corresponding Members.

Latham Anderson.

#### Fellows:

Washington Hull, G. W. Thompson, A. V. Porter, John M. Alston, Wm. Gibbons Preston, S. A. Treat, W. B. Powell, Fridolin J. Heer, Sr., Chas. W. Clinton, Samuel Hannaford.

#### Associates.

Wm. C. Brocklesby,

Henri Fouchaux,

Isaac Pursell.

#### CHAPTERS.

Two new Chapters have been organized within the past year, one in New Orleans, La., the other in the State of Indiana. Both of these Chapters have already taken active part in the betterment of the profession in their localities.

#### FINANCES.

At the last Convention the dues of members were increased and it was hoped this would allow an ample margin for Convention expenses above all the normal expenses of the Institute. This has proved to be the case. After paying into the Reserve Fund \$1,621.34, the amount ordered by the last convention, and settling bills inherited from the last two years, which aggregated two thousand six hundred dollars, such payment will not be necessary during the current year and it is hoped that the Institute will be able more liberally to support the officers and the various committees, thus increasing the efficiency of the Institute.

#### NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS.

This congress will be held in Rome during the month of October, 1911. At past international congresses the Institute has been an active factor and the Board thinks it particularly desirable that the Institute should be well represented at the coming Congress, as the subject of foreign schools in Rome has been given a place on the programme. The American Institute of Architects has fostered the American Academy in Rome and the Board desires an adequate presentation of the aims and achievements of the Academy at this coming Congress.

#### A GOVERNMENT BUREAU OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Institute labored consistently for many years for the establishment of a Government Bureau of the Fine Arts. This position was supported by President Roosevelt, but, being unable to establish a Bureau of the Fine Arts, he by executive order appointed a commission of Fine Arts the last year of his administration and

urged upon Congress the importance of making permanent such a commission. President Taft, also being in sympathy with the aims of the Institute, has succeeded in obtaining by an act of Congress a Commission of similar character, but one whose authority is limited to advice, without the power of veto or initiative. This Commission consists of:

Daniel H. Burnham, Cass Gilbert, Daniel C. French, Thomas Hastings, Frank D. Millet, Charles Moore and F. L. Olmsted and Col. Spencer Cosby, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, ex officio, Secretary.

From this beginning and through the continued activities of the Institute, the Board may reasonably expect a further advance.

#### COMPETITIONS.

The Board of Directors, as instructed by the last Convention, has issued a Circular of Advice, relative to the conduct of competitions and a Code governing the members of the Institute. Some twenty thousand copies have been distributed. The Standing Committee on Competitions has organized the necessary machinery to put the circular into effect. The Board is gratified and even surprised by the support given to this document, both by owners and architects and by the consequent raising of competition standards throughout the country. That the Code should fail in some cases to apply accurately and that it should meet with adverse criticism was to be expected, but, on the whole, it has proved of great service. A new edition is now being published by authority of the Board to correct points that have been justly criticized, and the Board anticipates a general adoption of the principles of this circular throughout the country.

#### CANONS OF ETHICS.

The Circular of Advice and Canons of Ethics adopted at the last Convention has been circulated very extensively to all members of the American Institute of Architects and to others who are interested in the relations between architect and contractor and owner. Members of the Institute are urged to familiarize themselves with this document, which is of great value as a statement of the principles in which the Institute believes.

#### THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The Board of Directors at their last meeting voted unanimously to recommend to the Institute the conferring of the gold medal of the Institute on George B. Post, of New York, who, for the past fifty years has given his great energy and ability to all questions relating to the advancement of the profession.

#### L'ENFANT MEMORIAL.

The L'Enfant Memorial, which the American Institute of Architects was instrumental in securing, to commemorate the man who designed the plan for Washington City, has been erected in Arlington Cemetery and will be unveiled some time in the Spring, when the Institute should be represented by its officers or some proper committee.

#### THE TOWN PLANNING CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

This International conference is the most important conference on Town Planing that has been held. Mr. E. A. Kent, of Buffalo, represented the Institute at this conference. Daniel H. Burnham, of Chicago, past President of the Institute, presented a paper. Ambassador Reid entertained the Americans present on this occasion and forwarded a letter to the President of the United States stating that the plans for Washington, Chicago and New York, which were secured and forwarded through the instrumentality of the American Institute of Architects, were decidedly the most notable feature of the whole exhibit and attracted great attention.

#### CHANGES IN THE BY-LAWS.

The Board of Directors has submitted for your consideration two modifications in the Constitution and By-Laws, one on nomenclature and the other on the reorganization of the office of the Institute. The Board recommends the passage of all of the amendments embraced under the head of nomenclature, with the slight modifications which are to be presented with these amendments at this Convention. The Board recommends that the amendments covering the reorganization of the business office and the separation of the office of Secretary and Treasurer be recommitted to the Board for further consideration and definite recommendations to the next convention.

The report of the Board will be referred to the committee of which Mr. Fenner is Chairman.

The next matter of business is the report of the Treasurer. It will be read by Mr. Brown.



# REPORT OF THE TREASURER AND THE AUDITORS.

## Treasurer's Report, September 1, 1909, to September 1, 1910.

### SUMMARY OF ACCOUNT.

## Receipts.

Dues and Initiation Fees.	\$12,647.95
Rents from Octagon Tenants,	356.00
Advertisements in Quarterly Bulletin.	3,289.54
Sale of—	
Proceedings and Quarterly Bulletins,	24.36
Schedules, Uniform Contracts and Symbols,	131.77
Institute Pins,	27.00
Saint Gaudens Exhibition Catalogue,	2.56
Examination Fees.	85.00
Subscriptions to 43d Convention:	3,33
Chapters,	
Annual Dinner	
	1,600.00
Subscriptions to Sustaining Fund	80.00
Subscriptions to Octagon Fund.	400.00
Royalty on Uniform Contracts,	325.00
Expressage and Mailing Circular for National Conference City Planning,	18.86
Interest on Octagon Fund Deposit.	11.40
Interest on Saint-Gaudens Fund Deposit,	.86
Interest on Reserve Fund to July 1, 1910,	6.35
Balance in Treasury last Convention, Institute Account,	2,281.71
Balance in Treasury last Convention, Octagon Fund,	358.79
Balance in Treasury last Convention, Saint Gaudens Fund,	46.92
•	
Actual Receipts.	\$21,694.07
Received from Institute Account and Credited to Reserve Fund A. I. A.	
being fifteen per cent. of 1910, dues from January 1, 1910, to	
September 1, 1910,	1,621.34
•	\$23,315.41

## Payments.

Expenses Forty-third Convention:						
Convention				\$257	. 72	
McKim Memorial Meeting and Medal,				752	.34	
Annual Dinner,				995		
			_			\$2,005.56
Printing Circulars, Stamped Envelopes and Stat	ionerv	7.		_		718.40
Postage Stamps, Mailing Publications, etc.,				•		674.56
42d Convention, Proceedings, Printing, etc.,						835.30
43d Convention, Proceedings, Printing, etc.,						504.34
Railway Pamphlet,						576.56
McKim Memorial Pamphlet	_		-			314.14
Annuaries:	•	•	•	•	•	3-44
1909				226	•	
	•	•	•		•	
1910	•	•	•	344	. 27	
Constitution and Dr. Laws (a and assist)			_			570.31
Constitution and By-Laws (3,000 copies),	•	•	•	•	•	95.12
Expenses, Institute Bulletin:						
Printing,	•	•	•	1,311		
Commission to Advertising Agent, .	•	•	•	1,333	. 7 I	
			-			2,645.64
Salary Assistant Secretary and office expenses,	•	•	•	•	•	3,058.22
Janitor, Fuel, Gas,		•	•	•	•	325.33
Expenses, Board of Directors and Committees,				•		3,544.04
Octagon Expenses: Repairs, Insurance and Tax	es,					811.14
Expenses especially authorized:						
McKim Funeral Emblem.				\$25	.00	
St. Gaudens Exhibition Fund, balance due,				998.		
			_			1,023.70
Balance in Treasury, A. I. A.,	_					1,142.55
Balance in Treasury, Octagon Fund, .			Ĭ			770.19
Balance in Treasury, Reserve Fund,			·	·	•	1,627.69
Balance in Treasury, Saint Gaudens Exhibition	Franci	i	•	•	•	45.53
		••	•	•	•	43.33
Membership Dues:						
National Conference on S. Electl. Rules,	•	•	•	\$2.	_	
National Fire Protection Association,	.•	•	•	15.	.00	
	_		_			17.50
Return Payments: R. Willison, Examination						
Claffey, Annuary not desired; Worst and	Shepa	rdson	, An	nual du	es,	_
Duplicate payment,	•	•	•	•	•	36.∞
	_					
	Car	ried f	OTWS	rd,	. ;	<b>\$</b> 21,341 . 82

#### Payment-Continued.

	Brought	forward,	. \$21,341.82
Royalty on Uniform Contract, National Association	n of Build	lers, (½)	. 150.00
Francis Fisher Kane, Honorarium,			. 200.00
Curtis and Cameron, photo. of Saint-Gaudens'	Sherman	to H. Sa	int-
Gaudens,	•		2.25
Actual Payments,			. \$21,694.07
Payments to Reserve Fund, A. I. A., being fifteen	per cent.	of 1910 Dt	ies
from January 1, 1910, to September 1, 1910,	•		. 1,621.34
			\$23,315.41
Accounts to September 1, 1910, examined a	and found	1 correct.	
(Sig	ned)	Jas. G. 1	Нпл,
		Robert	STEAD,
			Auditors.

The President: The report of the Treasurer does not need commitment. The next item in the order of business is the report of the Committee on Reports of Chapters.

### SYNOPSIS OF CHAPTER REPORTS 1910.

By GLENN BROWN, Secretary.

#### ATLANTA CHAPTER. 1906.

HARRY LESLIE WALKER, President. HENRIETTA C. DOZIER, Secretary.

This Chapter has held twelve regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of seven. Business transacted at these meetings were as follows: Discussions on the Institute Code on Competitions and the relations of Chapter members to the same. It was agreed that all members of the Chapter whether Institute members or not, must conform to this Code. Twelve members present agreed to conform and also agreed not to go into Competitions under \$25000. The Chapter has fifteen Institute and Chapter members, five having been elected; none resigned, one dropped and one died since the last year's report. The Chapter has nine Institute members and is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### BALTIMORE CHAPTER. 1870.

J. B. NOEL WYATT, President.

DOUGLAS H. THOMAS, Secretary.

The Chapter has held regular meetings during the year. Business transacted at these meetings consisted of the following subjects: Discussions as to what extent the new schedule of charges is being enforced; the desirability of giving publicity to the Canons of Ethics and the Competition Code. The Chapter has thirty-two Institute and Chapter members, none having been elected, resigned or died since the last year's report. The Chapter has fifteen Institute members and is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### BOSTON CHAPTER. 1870.

R. CLIPSTON STURGIS, President.

EDWIN J. LEWIS, JR., Secretary.

This Chapter has held eight regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of sixty-one. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Delegates appointed to the Institute convention and joined the American Federation of Arts; appropriated \$650. to the Boston Architectural club and \$270. Boston, 1915. A committee was appointed for inventory of works of art in private collections in Boston and vicinity and buildings of unusual interest. Action was taken on demoli-

tion No Eastern Gate Lodge, also action was taken as to the extension of Arlington street. At the annual meeting reports of officers and committees were read, at other meetings appointment of committees, reports of special committees, adoption of the American Institute of Architects Codes of Ethics and Competitions; resolutions relative to reforestation of Islands in Harbor; resolutions on the death of William G. Preston; award of prizes Architectural department Mass. Institute of Technology and Harvard, and award of the Rotch Travelling scholarship. Papers on the following topics were read: "Recent College Architecture," President Richard C. Maclaurin; memorial to Chas. F. McKim; "Recent Roman Catholic Architecture," Chas. D. Maginnis; "The Organization of Professional Societies," Calvin W. Rice. The Chapter has two hundred and thirty Institute and Chapter members; eighteen having been elected, two resigned, four dropped, and six died since the last year's report. The Chapter has ninety-four Institute members and is entitled to eleven delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### BROOKLYN CHAPTER. 1894.

ALEX. MACKINTOSH. President. DANIEL GRAEME MALCOLM, Secretary.

This Chapter has held ten regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of thirty. Business transacted at these meetings has been of a routine character. Papers on the following topics were read: "Refrigeration," by Ed. M. Patterson; "Building Departments," by R. Miller, Superintendent Buildings for the city of New York, and John Hatcher, Superintendent of Buildings, Brooklyn; "Lighting," by L. M. Marks of New York.

This Chapter has seventy-six Institute and Chapter members, six having been elected, two resigned, five having been dropped from the rolls of the Chapter, and two having died since the last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-eight Institute members and is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER. 1887.

ARTHUR N. GIBBS, President.

ALBERT C. PHELPS, Secretary.

This Chapter held one regular meeting during the year, with an attendance of eighteen. Business transacted at this meeting was as follows: Election of officers of the Chapter; election of delegates to the 44th annual convention of the Institute; discussion and approval of Competition Code of the Institute; informal discussion of various matters of local interest. Chapter dinner held at Syracuse December 16th, 1910, at which there were twenty-one members present. The Chapter has thirty-eight Institute and Chapter members, six having been elected, three resigned and none having died since the last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-four Institute members and is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### CINCINNATI CHAPTER. 1870.

RUDOLPH TIETIG, President.

GEO. M. ANDERSON, Secretary.

This Chapter held eight regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of twenty-five. Business transacted at these meetings were as follows: Defeated vicious legislation that attempted the appointment of an electric expert. On February 14, 1910, the Chapter celebrated its fortieth anniversary. Revised Art. 1, Section 4, allowing junior members to be *ipso facto* members of the Chapter, when eligible to Chapter membership. Papers on the following topics were read: "Smoke Abatement Devices" (ils.) by Professor John T. Faig. "Tyranny of the Weave Brother." Prof. Herman Schneider. "The New Ohio Mechanics Institute," Mr. John S. Shearer. The Chapter has ninety Institute and Chapter members, two having been elected and two resigned since the last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-two Institute members and is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### CLEVELAND CHAPTER. 1890.

CHARLES E. TOUSLEY, President.

VICTOR EMILE THEBAUD, Secretary.

This Chapter has held ten regular meetings during the past year with an average attendance of fourteen. Business transacted at these meetings has been routine; adoption of the Code of Ethics and the Code of Competitions of the Institute; the holding of the architectural exhibitions, drawings, photographs, paintings, statuary with the allied industrial arts and crafts somewhat in nature of industrial exhibitions. This exhibition was—very successful. This Chapter has taken a more active interest in civic matters. Messrs. V. E. Thebaud and H. B. Briggs have served with representatives of the engineering society and the builder's exchange on a commission to fix the responsibility of the collapse of a re-inforced concrete structure, which resulted in killing four persons and injuring seven. Messrs. Hubbell and Thebaud are on a commission to investigate alleged mismanagement in office of Director of Schools. The Chapter has a total membership of thirty-two, three having been elected, none having resigned, died or been dropped since the last year's report. The Chapter has sixteen Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### COLORADO CHAPTER. 1892.

ROBERT S. ROESCHLAUB, President.

Frederick E. Mountjoy, Secretary.

This Chapter has held seven regular meetings, with an average attendance of eleven. The revision of City Building Ordinances was taken up together with the routine business of the Chapter. No papers have been read before the Chapter during the past year.

The Chapter has a total membership of forty-nine, one having been elected, none have resigned or died since the last Convention. The Chapter has nine Institute Members and is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### CONNECTICUT CHAPTER. 1902.

WILFRED W. GRIGGS, President.

WM. E. HUNT, Secretary.

This Chapter has held five regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of ten. The routine business of the Chapter was discussed at these meetings. The Chapter has a total membership of twenty-two, none having been elected, none resigned and one died since the last Convention. The Chapter has nine Institute members and is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### ILLINOIS CHAPTER. 1869.

GEORGE C. NIMMONS, President.

PRTER B. WIGHT, Secretary.

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings with an average attendance of twenty-seven and five-ninths of the members present. Business transacted at these meetings have been as follows: By an amendment of the By-Laws the date of the annual meeting was changed from September to June, making the annual report to the Institute to cover the nine months of the year. An amendment to the By-Laws also changes the date of the meeting from Monday to Tuesday; the Chapter endorsed the work of the Commercial Club and offered to assist in carrying out the plan for the improvement of the city of Chicago; the Chapter protested against the unfair treatment of Mr. Dwight Heald Perkins by the Board of Education; the Chapter endorsed the Institute Code of Competitions; the Chapter secured better rooms and the meetings are now held in The Art Institute; the Chapter became allied with the American Federation of Arts, and was represented at the convention of the Federation by a delegate: the Chapter awarded a medal to the firm of Marshall & Fox, for the design and execution of the Blackstone hotel in Chicago. Papers on the following topics were read at these meetings: "The Manner of Popularizing the Study of Architecture and the Fine Arts," by Geo. C. Nimmons; "Architecture and the Allied Arts," by I. K. Pond; "Impressions of Modern Architecture in Germany," illustrated, by Alfred Hoyt Granger; "A. Gospel of Beauty," by A. B. Pond; "Purposes and Uses of the American Institute of Architects," by Cass Gilbert; "Health Conditions of the City of Chicago," by Dr. W. A. Evans. The Chapter has eighty-nine Institute and Chapter members; eleven having been elected, two resigned, none died since the last year's report. The Chapter has fifty-five Institute members and is entitled to seven delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

## INDIANA CHAPTER. 1910.

OSCAR D. BOHLEN, President.

HERBERT FOLTZ, Secretary.

This Chapter has held three regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of nineteen. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: In addition to the organization of the Chapter and the preparation and adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws, the present Indiana Housing law has been revised and rewritten and a License Bill prepared for action by the Indiana Legislature during its next session in January. No papers have been read before the Chapter during the year.

The Chapter has a total membership of fifty-four, one having been elected, none have resigned or died since the last Convention. The Chapter has four Institute members and is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### IOWA CHAPTER.

SETH J. TEMPLE.

EUGENE H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

The Iowa Chapter has held one regular meeting of two days with an attendance of eighteen members and four visitors. Business transacted at this meeting consisted of the election of officers, naming Ottawa as place for next convention; appropriated \$25 to the McKim memorial; \$30 to A. I. A. Convention expenses; \$75 to traveling expenses delegates to Institute convention; voted the expenses of two professors who gave addresses; voted to work for a Fine Arts Commission in the State University: also for passing better building laws; report of the Committee on Competitions and Legislation. Mr. I. K. Pond, President of the Institute was present at this meeting. Papers on the following topics were read: President's address, by Seth J. Temple; reports of the Examination Committee, treasurer's and delegate to the 43rd Convention of the Institute: "Civic Improvements in Des Moines," by F. E. Welbarrett: "State Building Laws," W. T. Proudfoot; "Experience in Burning Fuel Oil," illustrated by Prof. A. M. Talbot Experiment Station, University of Illinois; "Architectural Acoustics in Theory and Practice," by Prof. G. W. Stewart; Memorial resolutions on the death of Mr. Fridolin J. Heer, Sr. The Chapter has twenty-nine Institute and Chapter members, three having been elected and one having died since the last year's report. The Chapter has ten Institute members and is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

## LOUISVILLE CHAPTER. 1908.

MASON MAURY, President.

VAL. P. COLLINS, Secretary.

This Chapter has held ten regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twelve. Business transacted was as follows: Besides routine business

the Chapter has adopted the Institute Code of Ethics and principle of practice and the Institute Code governing competitions, assisted in compiling new building code of the city of Louisvillé. No papers have been read before the Chapter during the year.

The Chapter has a total membership of twenty-four, three having been elected, none have resigned or died since the last Convention. The Chapter has nine Institute members and is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

# LOUISIANA CHAPTER. 1910.

FRANCIS J. MACDONNELL, President.

1.

S. S. LABOUISSE, Secretary.

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the past year, with an average attendance of seven. Business transacted has been the organization of the Chapter. Discussions of important questions. Since the organization of this Chapter there have been laws regulating the practice of architecture and licensing architects passed by the legislature of the State and a building Code has been adopted by the city of New Orleans and is being strictly adhered to.

The Chapter has a total membership of twenty-three. Sixteen members have joined the Chapter during the past year, none having resigned, died, or been dropped since the organization of the Chapter. The Chapter has eleven Institute members and is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

# MICHIGAN CHAPTER. 1887.

WM. B. STRATTON, President.

ARTHUR H. SCOTT, Secretary.

This Chapter has held six regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twelve. Business transacted at these meetings has been as follows: Informal reports by standing committees; the President authorized to appoint four delegates to the 44th annual convention of the Institute, and voted the Chapter's proportion of Institute convention expenses; the Chapter was informed that the subscriptions to the School of Design in Detroit, were now within a small amount of the sum required, and the establishment of the school on a sound basis was practically assured; the Chapter became a subscribing member to the National Conference on City Planning; a communication from the Dean of the University of Michigan informed the Chapter of the acceptance of the Scholarship in Architecture, and stating the same had been awarded to Mr. Don M. Cottrell; the Committee on Legislation reported that the Building Code for Detroit was practically agreed upon by the City Council Committee and the City Counselor, and would probably be legalized this year, the question of issuing independent schedule of charges was referred to the directors; the question of exercising a watchful guardianship over masterpieces was referred to the directors; the request from the Institute to the Chapter relative to Chapter territory was referred to the Directors; the Chapter named a sub-committee on competitions. The library of the Chapter had been presented with a bound volume "Bacon is Shakespeare" by Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, Bart, London, England. The Chapter has thirty-three Institute and Chapter members, three having been elected, none resigned, died or been dropped since the last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-four Institute members and is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### MINNESOTA CHAPTER.

N. CHANNING WHITNEY, President.

L. A. LAMORBAUX, Secretary.

Chapter has twenty-four members, has held eight meetings, altering monthly in Minneapolis and St. Paul. There are seven members of the Institute. Harry W. Jones is the only delegate to the Convention of the Institute in San Francisco. The Chapter is entitled to two delegates in the Convention.

## NEW JERSEY CHAPTER. 1900.

FRED W. WENTWORTH, President.

HUGH ROBERTS, Secretary.

This Chapter has held nine regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of fourteen. Business transacted by the Chapter has been as follows: An Atelier or Student's Club organized with a membership of twenty-five, permanent headquarters established with Dr. Jordan Green as Director; it was found necessary later to re-organize the club, dividing the membership into two classes, Senior and Junior, medals have been awarded as an incentive to good work; the Chapter also organized a draughtsmen's exchange which has proved successful in bringing employer and employee together; the Chapter Committee on Competitions has been active in endeavoring to have various competitions in accordance with the Institute Code of Competitions, and while not entirely successful we feel that considerable educational work has been done which will be effective upon future competitions.

In March, 1911, the Chapter will hold its third annual exhibition in the Newark Free Public Library; its success is practically assured from the interest manifested.

The Chapter has fifty-seven Institute and Chapter members, six having been elected, two resigned, two dropped from membership, and none having died since the last year's report. The Chapter has fourteen Institute members and is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

# NEW YORK CHAPTER. 1867.

ARNOLD W. BRUNNER, President.

FRANK H. HOLDEN, Secretary.

This Chapter has held ten regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of thirty-one. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: The Committee on Legislation seconded the passage by the State Legislature of a bill

"to amend the public building laws, in relation to competition for selection of architects for state work; this became a law June 9, 1910.

The Chapter during the year adopted a new Schedule of Charges by a threequarter vote of the Chapter. This schedule was issued January, 1910, and is in use by members of the Chapter as well as New York city architects who are not members of the Chapter.

The Special Committee on City Departments accomplished important work in connection with committees of other societies in adjusting difficulties between architects and the Building Department, Tenement House Department, and other departments of the city. This committee is now working on a revision of the building code with the Superintendent of Buildings, especially as regards the construction of theatre and public halls. This committee is assisted by members from the Building Trades and Employees Association, the Borough President and Superintendent of Buildings and Tenement House Departments.

The Chapter establishment this year medals of award, to be given each year to owners of apartment houses, to raise the standard of this class of work. At the annual dinner in January it was announced that Mr. Pierre Le Brun had given over \$12,500 as an endowment fund for a travelling scholarship. By the earnest and effective protest of this Chapter the proposed site for the new County Court House on the present City Hall site was so strongly disapproved that it is now hardly possible that the present administration will allow the City Hall site to be encroached upon, which would have dwarfed the City Hall, one of New York's historic monuments.

The By-Laws of the Chapter have been amended, placing elections of candidates in the hands of the Executive Committee after approval and recommendation of the Committee on Admissions; a new committee on competitions, to act as a sub-committee of the Institute Standing Committee on Committee; also amended a paragraph to bring Chapter members under the jurisdiction of the Institute Code on Competitions. The Chapter has two hundred and three Institute and Chapter members, eighteen having been elected, one resigned, one dropped, one having died since the last report. The Chapter has one hundred and thirty-four Institute members and is entitled to fifteen delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

# PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER. 1869.

WILLIAM D. HEWITT, President. HORACE WELLS SELLERS, Secretary.

This Chapter has held ten regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of twenty. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: The Chapter secured through its Committee on the Preservation of Historical Monuments, the adoption by the municipal authorities of plans for the restoration of Congress Hall, one of the most important and interesting buildings adjoining the State House on Independent Square. Plans were prepared by the Chapter and the execution of the work authorized. A committee of the Chapter has been accepted by the city to consider with the Chief of the Bureau of Building Inspection, revision of building

laws. In the late trial of the architect of the State Capitol at Harrisburg, the attorneygeneral called upon members of this Chapter for expert evidence for the defense, contrary to the practice of architects, subsequently, testimony was given for the state in rebuttal by Chapter members.

During the year this Chapter has given considerable attention to the regulations of competitions and has been instrumental in having competitions and has been instrumental in having competitions for public works, etc., where at first no adviser of a proper programme had been contemplated.

Papers on the following topics were read: "Professional Ethics," by Walter Cook; "Ethics in Practice of the Law," by Frank Pritchard; "Ethics in Practice of Medicine," by Dr. A. A. Stevens; "Modern German Architecture," by A. H. Granger; "Architectural Practice in England with particular reference to the duties of the Quantity Surveyor," by Mr. Phillip Webb of England.

The Chapter celebrated its 40th anniversary November 11, 1909. On June 25th the Chapter held its annual outing going to Princeton, N. J., where important additions to the college were inspected.

This Chapter has ninety-eight Institute and Chapter members, four having been elected, one resigned, three died since the last year's report. The Chapter has sixty-five Institute members and is entitled to eight delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### PITTSBURG CHAPTER. 1891.

EDWARD STOTZ. President.

R. M. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

This Chapter has held eight regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of fourteen and three-eighths of the members present. Business transacted at these meetings were as follows: Constitution and By-Laws revised; Canon of Ethics adopted; Competition Code made mandatory on the Chapter members by amendment to Chapter Constitution. The Chapter was instrumental in having a Commission appointed to revise the building laws of Pittsburg, one of the Chapter being President of the Commission, and another a member of this commission. Papers on the following topics were read: "Talks on work of Pittsburgh Civic Commission," by Allen T. Burns and George A. Damon; "Inconsistencies in the Design of Modern Office Buildings," Richard Kiehnel; "Definition of an Architect." C. A. MacClure; "Resume of the work of the Affiliated Committees of the Pittsburgh Organization for the Revision of Building Laws," by Edward Stotz; papers on "Painting," by John Dewar and A. C. Rapp; illustrated talk on "Travel in Yucatan and Mexico," by Henry Hornbostel.

The Chapter has sixty-seven Institute and Chapter members, none having been elected, resigned, dropped; one, Mr. John M. Alston having died since the last year's report. The Chapter has twenty-two Institute members and is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

# RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER. 1875.

HOWARD HOPPIN, President.

NORMAN M. ISHAM, Secretary.

This Chapter has held seven regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of thirteen. The following business was discussed: The appointment of delegates to the Institute Convention and an Exhibition Committee; The report of the delegates from the Convention; A special meeting was held to make preparations for an exhibition; A general scheme for a great Providence was also discussed together with the Institute Code on Competitions. The Annual Meeting of the Chapter was held and officers for the ensuing year were elected. Papers read before the Chapter during the year are as follows: Lantern slide lecture on London by James M. Scott, Esq; "The Function of the Landscape Architect," by Thomas W. Scars; "Civic Improvement in Cleveland," by J. H. Adams; "Civic Plan of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Columbia," by E. R. Hindle; "Some Aspects of the Civic Problem in Providence," by H. M. Fletcher; Annual address by the retiring President, E. J. Sawtelle.

The Chapter has a total membership of twenty-seven, none having been elected none resigned or died since the last Convention. The Chapter has eleven Institute members and is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

# ST. LOUIS CHAPTER. 1890.

THOS. C. YOUNG, President.

G. E. A. BRUEGGEMAN, Secretary.

This Chapter has held eight regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twelve. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Resolutions passed on the death of Charles Follen McKim; took action on the amendment to Tenement House Ordinance before the Municipal Assembly. The Chapter made recommendations to the Board of Freelanders in reference to the recognition of the Architectural profession and the name of an architect on the commission in reference to the new charter for the City of St. Louis. No papers have been read during the year.

The Chapter has a total membership of fifty, three having been elected, two resigned and none have died since the last Convention. The Chapter has twenty-nine Institute members and is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER. 1881.

WILLIAM MOOSER, President.

SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, Secretary.

This Chapter has held fifteen regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of twenty-eight. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: The discussion of Business Ordinances, appointment of Standing Committees, Oak-

land City Hall Competition, McKim Resolutions, Panama Pacific Exhibition, Tenement House Law, Institute Competition Code adopted, Revision of Constitution and By-Laws and nomination of officers. Addresses were delivered at the Annual Meeting by Mr. Cass Gilbert, Mr. I. K. Pond, and Senator Francis G. Newlands on a site for the Panama Pacific Exposition.

The Chapter has a total membership of one hundred and thirty-seven, thirty-eight having been elected, two died and one resigned since the last Convention. The Chapter has thirty Institute members. The Chapter is entitled to five delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

# SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER. 1894.

FRANK D. HUDSON, President.

FERNAND PARMENTIER, Secretary.

This Chapter has held ten regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of twenty-nine. The routine business of the Chapter was transacted and the following papers were read before the Chapter: "High Frequency Electric Currents," by W. B. Palmer; "Electrical Appliances," by J. J. Francis; "Legal Phases of Architectural Practice," by Sheldon Borden; "The Architect and His Client," by Seward A. Simons; "New Mexico Jails," by Charles M. Finch; "Decorators," by Theo. A. Eisen.

The Chapter has a total membership of eighty-three, forty having been elected, one resigned and none died since the last Convention. The Chapter has twenty-eight Institute members and is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

#### SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER. 1900.

JOHN HALL RANKIN, President.

B. F. WILLIS, Secretary.

This Chapter has held five regular meetings during the past year with an average attendance of seven, which is considered creditable, owing to the remote residence of many of the members; the meetings were harmonious but nothing of great importance has been accomplished as yet by this Chapter as it is of such recent organization. The annual meeting, May 3, 1910, was celebrated by a dinner at the Country Club. At the December 8th meeting, the Committee on Competitions reported on certain unsatisfactory School Competitions at Harrisburg, Pa. Papers read: Address of Mr. J. H. Rankin, President Chapter; the annual report by B. F. Willis, Secretary. The Chapter has fifteen Institute and Chapter members, eight having been elected, none having resigned or died since the last year's report. The Chapter has thirteen Institute members and is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

# WASHINGTON CHAPTER. 1887.

#### J. Rush Marshall, President.

LOUIS A. SIMON, Secretary.

This Chapter held fifteen meetings during the past year with an average attendance of eight members. Business transacted at these meetings has been largely confined to matters in connection with local interests. No papers were given. The Chapter has forty Institute and Chapter members, seven having been elected, two resigned; none having died since the last annual report. The Chapter has twenty-six Institute members and is entitled to four delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

## WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER. 1804.

DAVID J. MYERS, President.

WALTER R. B. WILLCOX, Secretary.

This Chapter has held eighteen regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of fifteen. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Revision of the city's building ordinances; an unsuccessful fight against the increase of the building height limit; revision of the Chapter Constitution and By-Laws. The question was discussed whether it was advisable for the city to enter upon the business of cement testing; contributed One Hundred Dollars to the McKim Memorial Fund; engaged upon a campaign to revise the lien law of the state, in connection with other organizations. The Chapter together with the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club prepared an amendment to city charter providing for a Municipal Plans Commission which has been elected and one of the members of the Chapter is on this commission. There have been no papers read before the Chapter during the past year.

The Chapter has a total membership of forty-nine, seven having been elected, one resigned and none have died since the last Convention. The Chapter has twelve Institute members and is entitled to three delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

## WORCESTER CHAPTER. 1892.

STEPHEN C. EARLE, President.

Lucius W. Briggs, Secretary.

This Chapter has held five regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of seven. Business transacted at these meetings was as follows: Election of officers; discussion and adoption of "Code Governing Competitions;" discussion of professional charges for local municipal work. No papers have been read before the Chapter during the past year.

The Chapter has a total membership of thirteen, none having been elected, none resigned or died since the last Convention. The Chapter has three Institute Members and is entitled to two delegates in the Convention of the Institute.

The President: The standing committees will now report and the Chair will call upon the Committee on Allied Arts, John G. Howard, chairman. This, as you know, is a committee in which I have personally taken a great interest for a number of years. Mr. Howard went abroad and left the work of the committee in the hands of Mr. Louis C. Mullgardt, of this city, who undertook the chairmanship of the committee, and has produced a very admirable report, which he will now present to the Convention.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ALLIED ARTS.

## To the American Institute of Architects:

The Committee on Allied Arts, in its annual report of 1908, defined broadly its conception of the nature of Architecture and its relation to the Allied Arts. Also, the relation of Art to the life of the people, and, its position relative to that of Government influence.

In 1909 the Committee on Allied Arts defined its conception of the exact relationship existing between Architecture and one of its most closely Allied Arts—that of Sculpture.

It is intended, in this report, to note to what extent Color is related to the fine Arts in general, and to Architecture in particular. Also to show that Color strongly manifests itself in every one of the fine Arts.

There is perhaps more Color in our present-day Architecture, than some of us are conscious of. The reason why we are not conscious of it, is partly due to the confusion of Colors which exists in many of our solidly built up settlements. Nearly every building is different in color mass from that of its neighbors. Then also, we frequently introduce intense or discordant Color in large masses. This is in reality garish, but we don't realize it, because we have become accustomed to it.

Nevertheless, a large intense and discordant Color mass tends to nullify any neighboring refined color scheme. This may be one of the reasons why we have not given the subject of Color in Architecture more earnest consideration.

What for instance, could be more violent than a large mass of red, and yet, how commonly we see it in Architecture.

What chance would a refined scheme of Color in Architecture have by the side of a mass of intense Color, be it red, green, blue or something else.

Perhaps we could find, upon investigation, that much intense Color in our presentday Architecture is inadvertently acquired.

Some people wear red underwear, not because it is red, but because it is flannel.

Thus it may be, that we have inadvertently acquired some of the violent masses of color in Architecture because we want the material and the Color is an unpremediated incident in the result.

Color is a most elusive, evanescent element in our realm of observation.

At times, we find Color to be as material in substance, as our bodies are.

At times, we find Color as spiritual as the breezes that blow. We see Material Colors of every hue brought forth by Mother Earth, and we note the beautiful Spiritual Colors, which the Sun imprints in bowed form, upon the raindrops.

In the Art of Music, we hear Color in tonal runs—the thrilling of the instruments, or the wonderful florid decorations, produced by a glorious voice. We hear it, where single syllables are sung in two or more tones or cadences, and we speak of it as Colorature or tone coloring.

In the Art of Etching or Engraving, altho' recognized as Arts in Monotone, we find Color accents in tonal values, which we also term Colorature, as in Music. Every good Etching or Engraving suggests true Colors to the mind's eye as clearly as if it were really present in the picture, and these are termed Color Values.

In the Art of Prose, Poetry, and the rhetorical phase of stage art and oratory, Color manifests itself in inflection, cadence, modulation of voice, consonant with sense conveyed epigramically, and this is called Color in Rhetoric.

In the Art of Painting, as in Architecture and Sculpture, it becomes a material demonstration, it is a fact here which requires no further defining or proof. The Color is manifestly there.

We observe a certain relationship existing in the matter of Color, as applied in all of the fine Arts. Therefore, it is fair to assume that we can learn much thro' observing these relative applications of Color values, that we may better understand the correct principles involved, when applying the same to our Art.

We observe two fundamental methods, according to which color may be used in Architecture. The first method consists of a deliberate use of broad Color masses, which are generally made to appear as an embodied constituent in the Structure.

The second method is that of treating a Structural design to a florid color decoration in detailed ornament, with or without the broad massing of color.

The first method is a consistent integral part of the physical structure. The second method is in the nature of Ornament, applied even tho' it has been made a part of the physical structure. It is, nevertheless a decoration and does not represent an essential in the structure's makeup.

In the two methods referred to we have Color in Mass, and Color as Ornament. These two fundamental principles in the use of Color in Architecture are again subdivided into various methods in their application.

Sometimes broad masses of Color or detailed ornament or both are applied after the walls are structurally complete.

Every instance where Color is applied as a thin non-structural skin after the Architectural structure is complete, such work is purely Decorative in Character, and is thereby distinguished from the Art of building in Color, which method is distinctly Constructive in Character, and, therefore purely Architectural, because it is an inherent integral part of the structure. If, for instance, Color is applied as pigment, stain, metal foil, mosaic or similar materials, then it does not differ from Decorative Art.

If, to the contrary, Colors are embodied in the structural material out of which the building is built, either in mass coloring or detailed ornament, then we are Building in Color as distinguished from Decorating in Color.

Colors possess a comparative element which is suggestive of physical strength or weakness, vigor or delicacy.

Pastel Colors, which are commonly used in the Art of dry painting such as colored chalks, are peculiarly expressive of great delicacy. This effect of delicacy is principally due to the colors being ground in white chalk, consequently the element of white prevails, and as white is essentially evanescent in effect, it removes the element of strength in Color and substitutes an effect of weakness, or, changes an expression of vigor into delicacy.

It is conclusive that all Colors which have a strong infusion of white, lack in elemental quality expressive of physical strength. Therefore, such colors should be used in an Architectural Composition with due regard to the principle of physical strength in Color.

If, for example, a structure several stories high and laminated in character, is to embody two mass colors one above the other, in such instance it would seem logical to consider the relative strength of Colors, and thereby guard the Artistic result, quite as much as to guard the relative strength and carrying efficiency of the materials piled one above the other, in stratified form.

As a matter of course, there can be no set rules covering the precise relation and use of colors in Architecture because they are so variable, nevertheless, there are many fundamental principles which are generally applicable. For instance, a Structure of numerous stories, wherein the major superimposed mass is of a dark red or purplish brick, so commonly used; and imagine thisgreat rich mass of dark color, supported upon a lamination of one or two stories of white marble or granite. The mass of red is, to be sure, being carried by a white material, which our scientific knowledge tells, is harder in texture, but the suggestion conveyed to the eye, due to relative Color strength in the mass, is on the order of beautiful female caryatides, determinedly stolidly but not gracefully supporting an entablature upon the crowns of their heads.

It stands to reason that Colors must be placed relative to their carrying efficiency, if they are to fulfil the natural requirements of the unconscious eye of mankind, which has inherited certain fundamental laws.

It is not natural to support a great mass of strong, heavy color on a weaker lighter one, whereas a Color expressive of Superior Strength, is appropriate under a mass of lighter color. This is a consistent rule, most effectually illustrated by the natural law of prevailing deeper, stronger color tones, which we find below the line of the horizon, and from which vaults the etherial canopy of the sky.

The subject of Color is one of the most seductive and illusive. It appears to be everywhere except in white and black, and even those outcasts of nondescript origin borrow from their surroundings instantly, where there is the slightest chance for them to reflect a new tone out of their neighbor's complexion. Then again, each color appears changed in its tonal value the instant that a new Color neighbor is introduced into the field of vision.

Colors possess a distinct Element of Temperature. We speak of colors which are fundamentally red or yellow as warm colors, and those which are fundamentally blue, as cool colors. The eye is at once conscious of the influence of Color as regards temperature and the effect conveys a distinct physical sensation.

After all that has been said, it would seem to be an indiscreet and hazardous expedient to deliberately or by inference advocate a more extensive use of Color in Architecture than we have been accustomed to in the past. Instead of advocating the use of more color, it would seem proper to strongly advocate curbing the prevailing custom of using too much intense color in Architecture, and substituting a more refined and judicious application of it.

Architecture, viewed from the standpoint of constructive Art, has one most vital constituent which does not enter into the more limited scope of any other branch of the fine Arts; that constituent is Physical Weight tending to destroy.

Neither Music, Painting, Poetry or even Sculpture possess within themselves this element.

Architecture alone has this element of physical weight in expression as well as in reality, and unless it is properly provided against both in its physical construction and its visual expression, in that case we have failed in our purpose of good design, and the result is essentially imperfect. A Color treatment applied to the exterior surface of a structure, which presents an appearance suggestive of skin-grafting generally lacks the first and all-important requisite demanded by its element of physical weight. Anything which gives the impression of insecurity in Architecture, fails of its purpose to be good Architecture.

Any Structure which is sufficiently large and imposing to inherit the Architectural Element of visual weight, must of necessity present an appearance of perfect homogeneity in its construction.

It must have the appearance, which is clearly manifested by the human form divine, whereon the cuticle is essentially an integral part of the structure, and not something which has the appearance of being applied after the body was constructed. A field or large mass of color, applied in the nature of faience, tile or thin slabs of any conventional building material, and which in its application fails to express the principle of homogenity in construction, may in some instances suggest an inherent tendency for that structure to fall.

The mere suggestion of instability in Architecture, even though it does not exist physically, is, nevertheless sufficient to jeopardise charm of design. Physical weight is an inherent primary element in Architecture, the evidence of which even the untrained eye unconsciously telegraphs to the senses. Therefore, it is of vital importance that a design possesses the Element of strength in appearance, both as regards color and method of application thereby to provide an antidote to resist this element of physical weight, which is the antithesis of strength in design.

The Alhambra—at Granada— "Palace of the Red Pasha," affords us a most interesting example of the influence of Polychrome combined with Sculptural detail as applied to Architecture. The inner courts are enriched with the most delicate marble columns, exquisitely carved, supporting arcades and wall masses, which if

compared with any other accepted Architectural style, would be pronounced utterally disproportionate.

It is most interesting, however, to note how the effect of superincumbent weight has been practically eliminated, by means of a gorgeous application of the most intricate and delicate elaboration. The wall surfaces, supported by these slender columns have been treated with an endless variety of arabesque patterns and moslem inscriptions, interwoven like a fabric out of the sculptors and decorators Art in Polychrome. Herein we find a representative style quite its own, because it graphically illustrates how effectually delicacy of Sculptural detail combined with Polychrome, will tend to make a disproportionate mass in superstructure look ethereally proportionate, under the most adverse condition respecting the element of weight in Architecture.

Polychrome in Architecture was well understood in the days of our Classic forebears. Greece is accredited with having carried the Art of Color application to its highest artistic perfection. It was frequently applied to Scuplture as well as to Architecture. The use of Colors in Statuary became more or less conventionalized. For example, men's flesh was represented by a dark brown otherwise red color, whereas the flesh of women was represented in white or yellow.

Architecture has a marked parallel characteristic to Sculpture, in the sense of proportionate massing, termed composition.

Without proper massing, partial failure in design is certain, because proportion is a fundamental requisite, which, if once lost in the structural element, can only be partially rescued by means of a polychromatic treatment in design. Sculpture, in reality parallels Architecture most closely when independent and complete in itself as an integral composition. Again, Sculpture when applied to Architecture becomes an integral part thereof, because it is embodied into the physical and spiritual elements of an Architectural entity, quite as Color is, when similarly applied.

In Greek Architecture, the entablature was strongely accentuated. The triglyphs and metopes, aside from being carved, were also colored, usually in brilliant shades of blue, red and gold. Sometimes, broad wall surfaces back of columns were in Color, whereas the columns were left in natural marble, though sometimes tinted lightly and further ornamented with meander and other conventional designs in bright colorings and gold. A building in polychrome is in some respects comparable to a painting in parti-color, because here we have a complete expression of the object, in shades and colors, regardless of the physical structure back of it. A building in monotone may more properly be said to find its prototype in the Art of Etching; herein, the entire surface is treated in a solitary basic color of lights, shades and shadows. Every building, whether in polychrome or monotone, is influenced by its surroundings, and also affects its surroundings into an altered state of existence. It must be observed that no building can be regarded as complete in itself, and that every building must serve to fulfil a beneficial, otherwise a detrimental effect upon its surroundings. It is either appropriate or inappropriate to the place which it occupies, all depending upon the design.

The proportion of a Structure is subject to optical change in its apparent length, width or height through a judicious use of polychrome, otherwise by means of varying the shades of a single color.

The apparent length of a building may be increased, through the introduction of a horizontal color scheme in its Architectural laminations.

As opposed to this, its apparent height may be increased by inverting the contrast of color or shade values in its vertical growth.

It is quite impossible to avoid the use of Color in Architecture, since everything which is not positively white or black, has the element of Color in it.

Color may express truth, or hide the real nature of whatever it covers, like a cloak would a queen, or as the sheep's skin did the wolf, in one of Aesop's fables. It was Aristotle who, on one occasion in reflecting upon the comparative merits of Culture and Religion, requested to be enlightened as to which one of these two, Culture or Religion was the true Architectonic or Master-Art, which prescribes to all the other Arts and occupations of life their proper functions.

Sir Charles Thomas Newton, England's Archaeologist writes, that "We must consider Architecture as the great law, which has in all time regulated the growth and effected the form of painting and sculpture, until they have attained a certain period in their development, which enables them to free themselves from its influence."

There are innumerable examples of deliberate use of Color as applied to Architecture particularly in the Orient.

It is an accepted tradition that the civilized peoples who inhabit the oriental sections of the globe have constantly, through succeeding ages, manifested a natural tendency toward artistic use of color.

This is not alone in their Architecture and Sculpture, but also in their apparel, and in the many other objects with which humanity surrounds itself. It will be observed, that this evident tendency toward artistic use of Color is almost invariably accentuated by large predominating masses of lighter shades, of which the building walls are constituted, in every thickly populated community. Such walls are usually in tints, approximating white most closely, and, because white accentuates all color values most effectually, therefore, it is fair to assume that our impression of the extensive use of color in the Orient is due to a judicious use, rather than an extravagant use of color. The color used shows to better advantage, because of the prevailing lighter tints approximating white in their Architecture. This is true of India with its "Gem of Buildings" Taj-Mahal, predominating in light color, with its beautiful mosaics in stone, of flower motifs and arabesques, rendered in various colors of agate, bloodstone and Jasper—resembling the Alhambra in the delicacy of its lace-like tracery, and Santa Sophia in its solidity. Assyria, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Egypt, including all the north coast of Africa (bordering on the Mediterranean), then Spain, and its South American Colonies and Mexico, are all in the same category.

Florida and California, with their oriental atmosphere, show a natural tendency in that direction, partly due to early Spanish influence, but largely, because the climatic conditions call for it. The Occidental has not fully awakened to this fact as yet, but He will, as is proven by the more extensive use of the lighter tints approaching white, in the walls which he builds today.

We are beginning to realise that it is the white wall which makes the blue sky seem more blue than it was, and that the red roof is more red. In this are the first sign-

of an awakening which will prove to be the fore-runner to an ultimate acceptance of the complete gamut of color, and let us hope that they will be judiciously used.

After all, Architecture, however much abused by its true worshipers, or its pretenders—is destined to always remain the guiding spirit of the Allied Arts. She is Mother to them All, and, in turn is sanctified by them, as a true Mother is blessed by her beloved children. They depend upon her embraces, her enveloping comforts, love, sympathy and protection—she shields them All. Architecture's soul-inspiring grandeur makes them stronger and more beautiful and subline. She is their Alma Mater.

Retrospectively, Architecture existed in embryo like the oak tree in the earth, like rock in molten lava, like music in the rippling brook, and the roar of the winds and the sea. All nature's sounds are music in embryo, requiring man to translate them. All the world's visible substance is painting and sculpture in embryo, requiring man to translate it. All the world's spirit is poetry in embryo requiring man to translate it. Man developed from a state of embryo, and became heir to all these things. Man grew from an unshaped embryo into primitive man, and with his development (in accordance with divine laws) became master over the spirit lying dormant within the tree, the rock, the sound of the brook and of the visible and invisible elements which he must interpret into the purposes for which they are intended.

Man is empowered to develop them into the Arts of Sculpture, Painting, Music, Poetry, Architecture. They constitute his property, his most sublime enjoyment, his greatest heritage.

The President: This will be referred to Committee on Standing Committees of which Mr. Rankin is Chairman. There is no report of the Committee on Government Architecture. The work of that committee will be referred to in the report of another committee. We will now listen to the report of the Committee on Education, by Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, its chairman.

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION A. I. A. 1910.

For several years this Committee has devoted itself to the development of a working theory of architectural education; of a plan for a consistent scheme for such education; and of a general statement of the principles that sould control our activities in this direction and form the goal of all our endeavors. This modest ambition was achieved and brought to a conclusion, to the satisfaction at least of the Committee, in its report of last year, and, as was indicated in this same document, the Committee of this year has now taken up the concrete and practical aspect of the case, beginning at the beginning, which is, not the student, but the working draughtsman.

There is more of justification in this action than mere theory. This Committee does not conceive that it possesses a mandate from the Institute to scrutinize too

curiously the chosen methods of education followed by the several schools of architecture, nor to act either as a censor or as an advocate. The most it is priviledged to do is to obtain, if possible, from the Institute itself, endorsement of the general principles it lays down; to bring these principles, so fortified, to the attention of the schools and to leave the adjustment of any resulting difference to the individual and corporate conscience. In the case of the draughtsman, the ambitious office-boy, and the night-school grind, this inhibition does not exist. Their development is sporadic, their education casual, their resources small, or nil, while their only avowed friends, the club classes and ateliers, the night-schools and correspondence schools and Y. M. C. A. courses, are so diverse in their nature and practices, so irresponsible in some cases and deficient in adequate direction in others, that the boy himself is unable to distinguish the good, which is very notable, from the bad which is, unfortunately, equally conspicuous.

Yet the testimony of nearly all architects is to the effect that from this very class come frequently the most efficient men, and this in spite of the great disadvantages under which they labor. To increase the few opportunities now offered; to assume efficient direction in place of a well meaning incapacity; to round out the fine work now being done in drawing and design by such organizations as the Beaux Arts Society, the Philadelphia T Square Club and the Boston Architectural Club, by equally authoritative training in history, mathematics and construction, has been the object of the Committee of this year.

Specifically an effort has been made to stretch what we know as "University Extension," until it covers architectural education. Through its Secretary the Committee put itself in communication with a number of the principal colleges and schools of architecture in America: it placed its case clearly before the authorities in charge of extension work, and the professors of architecture, and in every case, without exception, it met with promises of cooperation that were conditioned only by financial limitations. Briefly the position assumed was that extension work for architectural draughtsmen should be taken up wherever they existed in sufficient numbers and in the near vicinity of a college: that the courses should include drawing, design, history, mathematics and construction: that there should be no duplication of activity, but that wherever drawing and design were already being taught acceptably by other agencies these should be recognized and if possible given some financial assistance: that the courses should be in the evening, that the fees should be nominal, and that wherever possible, there should be coordination and parallelism of development in such subjects as design, construction and the history of architecture.

From the first Prof. Egbert of Columbia University entered enthusiastically into the scheme of the Committee, giving invaluable assistance at every point, and finally establishing in a central locality in New York, courses in Applied Mathmatics, the History of Architecture, Construction, the Elements of Architecture, Architectural Drawing, Shades and Shadows, Ancient Architectural History, and the History of Architectural Ornament. On October 22nd there were seventy-three enrolled students, all engaged in active and enthusiastic work On that date Prof. Egbert reported, "We are entirely satisfied with the undertaking, feeling, however, disap-

pointed that our expenses have been so high as to cause a loss in this department of extension teaching."

On inquiring into the matter, we found that much of the large expense was due to the rental and equipment of admirable rooms in the Engineering Societies Building and that an increase of forty in the number of students would have made the venture self-supporting. We believe this increase can be effected next year by a little effort on the part of the architects—who after all are even more benefited than the draughtsmen themselves—and we shall recur to this matter a little later.

In Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania has established extension courses in Mathematics, including Algebra, Trigonometry and the Mechanics of Architecture; Graphics, comprising Descriptive Geometry, Shades and Shadows and Perspective: History, ancient, mediaval and renaissance, with Historic Ornament and Construction, including Stereotomy. This course will extend through two years, Construction coming in the second year. The work is carried on in consultation with the local Chapter of the Institute and the T Square Club; the registration is satisfactory and the results successful in the highest degree.

In Boston the work of giving this sort of instruction is being carried out this year, as it has been for the past ten or fifteen years, by the Architectural Club, with no assistance, except some financial support by the Society of Architects. Its courses are not modelled on the exact lines laid down by the Committee, but are a continuation of the scheme that has been in operation, with variations, for some years, covering instruction in design in connection with the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, and separate classes in construction, drawing from life, free hand drawing, history and French, together with preliminary course in drawing to fit the younger boys for entrance into the preliminary design problems of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects. It is felt that the authorities in the architectural schools at Harvard and Technology are in cordial sympathy with the principles of extending university extension work to cover this field as outlined above, but owing to special conditions it was impossible for actual work to be begun this season. It is hoped that next year the work of the club will be supported by this sort of cooperaton on the part of the organized educational agencies. The Committee feels that with work actively under way in New York and Philadelphia, and a prospect of improved conditions in Boston that a beginning has been made that should not be allowed to lapse, but should receive hearty support of all architects and be extended to Chicago, San Francisco and Detroit, and even to some of the smaller cities, where college faculties are available. The University of Michigan is making arrangements to establish in Detroit courses in design, construction and the history of architecture. The University of Ohio is interested and asking further information, and altogether the results, both in accomplishment and promise, are far beyond anything anticipated by the Committee.

This much we have accomplished: the issue rests, not with the Committee, but with the architects. The Universities and Colleges have declared their interest and some of them have put the theories of the Committee into practice: the work will continue if there is an adequate supply of men; this supply is dependent on the interest architects show in their assistants, on their realization that they owe them some-

thing besides their weekly wage, and on their recognition of the fact that they themselves profit more than their draughtsmen through the increased efficiency that is the result of supplementary education. This Committee desires to urge on all the members of the Institute the duty of a personal solicitude for the welfare of their employees and the necessity of urging all those who may lack the advantages of scholastic and professional training, to take advantage of every educational opportunity that may be offered them both by local architectural clubs, and extension courses, when they exist. The day is gone by when the cold-blooded relationship of buyers and sellers of labour was all there was between architect and draughtsman, and instead is a new vision of the vital community of interest that holds them together. This new relationship is put into practical form whenever the architect makes it his business to interest himself in the education of his men, giving them every assistance towards, and opportunity for, obtaining every educational advantage that is at hand. This Committee recommends to the Board of Directors the sending of a direct appeal to every member of the Institute to interest himself in the education of those of his assistants who need such education, and it urges further that the Board brings the matter of extension courses in architectural education to the attention of the several Chapters that they may bring their influence to bear upon the schools and colleges within their territory toward the establishing of such courses wherever, at present, they do not exist.

Judging from the results already achieved, and the interest that has been accorded in schools and colleges not as yet quite prepared to put in practical operation a plan that commands their avowed sympathy, the educational agencies now maintained by the schools of architecture and the independent classes are to be supplemented by a third, the extension courses for draughtsmen. The question at once arises whether some graded plan of study and some system of credits which will serve in a measure to standardize all extra-university study should not receive the formal endorsement of the Institute. This Committee is of the opinion that such a course would be logical and is ultimately inevitable, but it is not prepared to indicate the general lines of such a plan of study, or lay down the principles of such a scheme of credits, neither is it ready to suggest the agencies through which this scheme of standardization should be effected. The Architectural League put forth in November, 1909, precisely such a scheme of standardization, and is now engaged in working out the details and endeavoring to put the plan into operation; we believe it would be well to await the results of this effort, as there is no object in duplicating activities, though the Education Committee of next year should be ready to cooperate with the League in this particular direction.

This Committee submits the results of its labors toward the establishment of university extension work for draughtsman as its contribution to this year's work of the Institute, but it cannot be content with a mere statement of accomplished facts it is impelled to go further and indicate the part this work—extended and improved—should play in the general policy of the Institute itself.

In the first place, we wish to emphasize with all possible earnestness the duty and the priviledge all architects have to increase the efficiency and strengthen the future prospects of their men through all the educational opportunitites that are offered them.

The relation between the architect and the draughtsman is peculiarly intimate and susceptible of a degree of fellowship unusual in similar associations. This we all realize, and the history of architectural practice in America is full of unforgetable instances that have made the lives of both employer and employed immeasurably richer than would have been possible under more formal or commercial relations. With the enormous increase in professional activity during the last decade some of us have tended to forget this in the press of unexampled responsibilities, while the multiplication of hitherto unthoughtof educational agencies has served to release the architect from the responsibilities that lay on him before. Actually these things have increased that responsibility instead of minimizing it. Nothing can ever take the place of personal relations as the greatest educational agency in the world, while the very multiplicity of schools and classes and ateliers has created for the draughtsman the need for advice and assistance that did not exist before. There is much in the old "apprentice system" still in vogue in England, which commends it, and for this very reason we had hoped to make a definite report on this matter as affecting the practice of architecture in America, but we do not feel that our investigations have gone far enough. We are strongly impelled, however, to urge the Members of the Institute to take that personal interest in their draughtsmen that can only mean so much to both parties to the contract: to urge upon those who need it, the educational opportunities offered by the schools, classes and clubs in their vicinity, and to make possible, wherever they can, participation in their benefits. There are many great manufacturers in the United States who, in employing draughtsmen, stipulate that they themselves shall pay tuition for those same draughtsmen in evening schools where instruction is given on lines that will prove beneficial to the employees and therefore to the employers. Now it may be neither desirable, nor possible, for architects to go so far as to pay tuition fees, but at least they can support all local centers of instruction, bring them to the attention of their draughtsmen, urge their use, advise as between one and another, and as to the respective value for each individual case, of the several classes, and offer all possible assistance in the matter of opportunity of times and hours to those who wish to better their own condition and the service they render their employer by continuing the education that, for a well rounded man, must be coterminous with his life.

In the second place we wish to lay down a general principle that should govern the educational work of the Institute and all other architectural organizations in America, offering it, not for blind acceptance, but for discussion.

The ultimate object of the Institute, as we understand it, is to increase the efficiency and usefulness of the members of the profession, to raise ever higher the standard of their work, to exalt the profession itself, and the Institute, which is architecture in corporate form, to a point where it is recognized by the public at large as equally august with the other learned professions, and equally able to act and speak with authority and finality. The advance towards this ideal since the Institute came into being is almost unexampled, and for a large part of this the credit belongs to the Institute itself. The very wonderful work must go on, and will go on, but a concrete and definite object is desirable as the natural end to which we are tending. Is not this

the establishing of the American Institute of Architects on a solid basis where it will be recognized on all hands as the final judge of the efficiency of its members, where membership will mean, *ipso facto*, the right to practice, and where the license of the State will be simply the official endorsement of a man "admitted to practice" by his peers?

At present in some states any man can practice as an architect if he can pay for his sign: in others he submits his artistic, educational and practical qualifications to a board of judges, the standards varying as between state and state, the judicial ability of the board as between one individual and another. We do not condemn the state licensing system, we simply assert that it is an indifferent substitute for a more competent licensing power that at present has insufficient recognition—the Institute itself. In Germany where bureaucracy is remarkably vigorous, state licensing is imperative, but our kindship is more close with England and France, and there the architectural profession as a whole is pretty well recognized as the power that is competent to judge of the efficiency of its members. In England, membership in the R. I. B. A. is practically a sine qua non for any practitioner; in France, while membership in the Societe Centrale is perhaps not quite so essential, it is nevertheless the greatest guarantee of an architect's ability. The American Institute of Architects should hold the same position here, and when it does the question of state licensing will take care of itself—for it will no longer be necessary.

Now it seems to us that one reason why the Institute does not comprise in its membership every competent architect in the United States, every architect who is fit to practice architecture, is that the student and the draughtsman do not early enough realize the position they occupy toward the profession as a whole. A few eminent men, not practicing for themselves, are admitted to memberhip in the Institute when they have reached mature years, but the rank and file are either isolated units without friends and without companions, or they are members of voluntary associations: of draughtsmen, by draughtsmen, for draughtsmen. The result is that both in school and in the office they know nothing of the Institute except as a vague and more or less august assemblage of elderly practitioners from whom they are severed by the entire diameter of being, and the self-closing door of the private office. They grow up sufficient unto themselves, and membership in the Institute, when it is achieved through the iniatitive of one already of the elect, comes as something of a shock, not as the inevitable accomplishment of destiny.

This we believe to be wrong, and we are convinced that the solution of many difficulties lies in catching the student or the draughtsman young and bringing him up in some form of close contact with the Institute so that when he comes to practice, membership therein will seem as inevitable to him as the painting of his name on an office door.

Granting the justice of this argument, the solution is, we admit, not wholly conspicuous: there seem three alternatives. First; the creation of a series of "minor orders" in the Institute itself, "Probationer" for all students at the very outset of their educational work, "Student" when they take up actual office work, and from this grade advancement would be to that of a regular Member of the Institute.

Second; some form of alliance with the Architectural League whereby it becomes the junior branch of the Institute, carrying on, under proper direction, the educational and training functions of the Institute, membership in the League becoming practically compulsory for all students and draughtsmen. Third; the opening of the local Chapters to students and draughtsmen through similar grades of junior membership, the local affiliation giving no rights and privileges in the national body, but leading inevitably to it.

Each of these schemes has its advocate in this Committee, but no one of them is able as yet to convince the others of the superior virtue of his plan: moreover, the question is so far reaching it seems to us to demand discussion by the Convention rather than the formulating of a specific solut on by a Committee and its possible acceptance without mature debate. As a Committee we are, however, so convinced of the prime necessity of establishing some form of relationship, at the earliest possible moment, between the Institute and the students and draughtsmen, that we ask for some consideration of the three schemes already outlined.

As for the first project, the opening of the Institute itself to the widest junior membership, the idea of its advocates is that the moment a boy joins the architectural club of his college, or town, he shold be enrolled as a "Probationer" of the Institute, paying a very nominal fee. His name would appear in the necessarily very mutable membership lists of the Institute, he would be taught through his college or club the influence of the Institute and the ethical aspect of the profession, as well as its artistic and practical sides. Many names would be dropped from the Institute lists from time to time either through abandonment of an architectural career by a Probationer, or through his failure, after a certain time, to present himself for advancement to the next highest rank of Student. This latter grade would be open to those who had graduated from a school of architecture, or could present a certificate of definite work accomplished in a club, or atelier, or office. From the rank of Student, advancement would be to the grade of Member of the Institute.

The second plan aims at the same end of bringing students and draughtsmen into close association with the organized profession, at the very outset of their career, but its upholders advocate a graded membership in a great junior society, bearing a similar relation to the Institute the Architectural Association does to the R. I. B. A. This would relieve the Institute of a vast amount of clerical work inevitable under the first scheme, putting it on the junior society. The Architectural League of America might be a possible nucleus for such a society, but were it to become this it would of course have to be radically reorganized, ceasing to be a federation of clubs and becoming an organization where membership was open to individuals only. It would be self-governing, but as it would naturally have assigned to it all the educational functions of the Institute, the administration of these would be under the direction of the Committee on Education of the Institute, acting with the mandate of the Board of Directors.

The third scheme finds its prototype in the Boston Society of Architects, which has a dual personality, since it is also a Chapter of the Institute. All the local Members of the Institute are members of the Boston Society of Architects, but not all the members of the Society are Members of the Institute. About half the roll of the





Boston Society is made up of junior members, who are supposed to be draughtsmen, though some of them, on becoming full fledged architects, are a little dilatory in asking to be advanced to full membership. The monthly meetings are open to all, but only regular members can vote or hold office, though they can speak and serve on committee. The monthly attendance varies between forty and one hundred, and frequently half those present are junior members.

We believe the fact that the Boston Chapter has always been one of the largest and most active, and was actually, until a few years ago, the largest in America, only recently having been passed by New York, is due to this far-sighted policy of admitting draughtsmen, even though these were not, and could not be, Members of the Institute. Should it be considered unwise to accept either of the two plans already described, we would urge on the several Chapters serious consideration of the policy of admitting non-members of the Institute, and particularly draughtsmen, to junior membership. When such junior organizations as the T Square Club and the Boston Architectural Club exist side by side with the Chapters, classes of membership corresponding to the Probationer and the Student named above, would not be necessary, but even here we are of the opinion that closer contact between the two organizations would be both possible and desirable. Particularly we would urge that at one meeting each year the junior society should be entertained by the senior, and that such a meeting should be devoted to consideration of the ethical aspects of the profession and the significance and importance of the paramount authority over all architectural practitioners—the Institute.

In conclusion, we beg to emphasize once more the key-note of our report: the solidarity of the architectural profession, architects, draughtsmen and students; the community of interests that binds them together rather as fellow workers than as employers and employed; the necessity of unending education and the duty of each architect to see that his men got enough of it and of the right kind: the need of establishing an intimate bond between the Institute and every student and draughtsman at the very beginning of his career: the bringing into membership with the Institute of every decent and honorable practitioner in the United States, and finally the raising of the Institute itself to a point where it will command, where now it only deserves, universal recognition as the authoritative and definitive expression of the architectural profession in the United States.

New Jersey and Colorado already recognize the Institute as a power competent to judge of the ability of its members, and under the Licensing Law in that State a License to practice is issued to any member of the Institute without examination or other scrutiny. This is as it should be: all we ask is that the other sovereign commonwealths of the Union grant the same recognition, and that the Institute itself becomes the inevitable goal of every practitioner until every competent and right-minded architect is enrolled on its lists of membership, and none others. When this time arrives, as soon it must, state licensing will become unnecessary and the American Institute of Architects will have achieved the exalted and universally recognized position that belongs to it by right by reason of its history, its standards and its personnel.

R. A. CRAM, Chairman. The President: The report of this committee will be referred to Mr. Rankin's committee. The next report is that on Competitions, Mr. Frank Miles Day, chairman, but Mr. Sturgis will present the report for the committee.

Mr. Sturgis: Before presenting this report, I wish to offer just a word of apology. The Committee on Competitions has had an enormous amount of work put on its shoulders this year. Our work extended continuously right up to the meeting of the Board until January 3rd, and the chairman had no time to prepare his final report until just as we were starting for San Francisco. As a result of that the committee as a whole has not seen this report. Copies were sent to the other members of the committee and Mr. Day asked me to make such revisions as I thought best. I therefore have made such changes in the report as seemed to me to be right, after consulting with the other members, and it is not absolutely the report as written by Mr. Day; but I hope that it has not been changed so much that Mr. Day would not approve it if he heard it.

## REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMPETITIONS.

JANUARY 9, 1911.

The Standing Committee on Competitions offers the following report to the 44th Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects.

The Institute in its Canons of Ethics declares that it is unprofessional conduct for any member to take part in any competition the terms of which are not in harmony with the principles approved by the Institute. In consonance with that Canon and as a means of applying it in practice, the Institute at its 43rd Annual Convention resolved that it should be held unprofessional for any member to take part in any competition the program of which had not received the formal approval of the Institute. It, therefore, became necessary for the Board of Directors accurately to state the Institute's principles. Owing to the frequent discussions which had taken place at conventions and in view of the several resolutions adopted by the Institute and the substantial agreement among members as to the provisions essential for the proper conduct of a competition, the difficulty of formulating these principles was less than had been anticipated. The statement of them took the form of a Circular of Advice Relative to the Conduct of Competitions and a Code stating the provisions regarded by the Institute as essential to every program. This document was ready by the end of March and the Standing Committee on Competitions and a subcommittee in and

for the territory of each Chapter were charged with the duty of giving the approval of the Institute to programs in consonance with its provisions.

As this system has now been in operation nine months, it may be well for this Committee to summarize briefly the results as seen by it. The fact that a standard has been set up has proved of the greatest value in helping members to resist the temptation of taking part in competitions. The Circular and Code have been invaluable in strengthening the hands of Professional Advisers. Owners have learned for the first time that the idea of equitable agreements with competitors is not a mere form of words but that it must be given legal force if they wish members of the Institute to compete. The general tone of competitions has been raised and their number diminished. Many cases have come to the attention of this Committee in which programs which otherwise would have contained highly inequitable provisions have been and are being brought into harmony with the principles of the Institute. In other cases when it became clear to Owners that without legally binding themselves to treat the competitors and winner with fairness, they could not secure designs from members, they have abandoned the idea of a competition and have followed the basis principle of the Circular of Advice by directly selecting and appointing an architect. It is highly gratifying to know that not only have members stood loyally by the Institute in its efforts to improve competition practice but that architects who are not members of the Institute have in several cases refused to compete unless the program was brought up to its standard.

It seems rather surprising that in less than a year a new system should have effected a perceptible improvement in practice. Knowledge of the Institute's effort has been slow to reach architects generally. Many members have still a rather hazy idea of the contents of the Circular and Code and owners generally cannot be expected to know of its existence. It is, therefore, reasonably to be expected that with a wider knowledge of the Institute's attitude and with increasing respect for its authority, the next year will show an advance still greater than the year just passed. The Institute is winning the battle for decent competitions not by exhorting members to an ideal standard of conduct, but by laying down a few just and reasonable principles to which the owner must conform if he wishes to have the ablest architects as competitors.

Turning from these general considerations to the Circular of Advice and Code, it is gratifying to find that the Board has been willing to modify that document as frequently as experience has pointed the way. In June the Board added a definition of a competition and made a few other changes. At the Board meeting in October the Code was referred to this committe and the Committee on Practice for a comprehensive revision, which was to be submitted to the Board. At the January meeting of the Board this report was carefully considered and with two exceptions was approved. The chief changes were in the arrangement and wording of the document which was much improved. A new clause relating to the owner's choice of competitors and another relating to the legality of procedure were added and the Code was clearly separated from the Circular.

The Board did not endorse individual approval in place of the approval of the

committee, nor exceptions to the schedule of charges; on the ground that both were liable seriously to weaken the force of the Code, but it did, however, approve of excepting certain cases from the operations of the code.

When the document was written, the Board felt that as the Tarsney Act had been passed largely through the efforts of the Institute, and as the Treasury Department had conducted its competitions under that Act with fairness and ability, it was well to exempt such competitions from the Code. It is highly gratifying to know that in the recent competition for three departmental buildings, the propriety of the Institute's new rate has been recognized by the government; but in other respects it was far below the standard set by the Institute and this owing to its disregard of the very provisions the Institute deems essential. The Institute requires a professional adviser. In this case such an adviser was not fully in charge. Probaby it was due largely to lay control that so large a number were invited, and that the jury should have been appointed so late, and without an opportunity to study the programme in advance. In consequence of the great number invited, the cost to the profession was quite out of proportion to the result obtained and it is doubtful whether the government received as good material to choose from as would have resulted from a smaller list and a better conducted competition. The Institute should in the judgment of your committee, use its influence to improve the conditions of competitions held by the government.

Returning to the general subject of the Institute's present attitude toward competitions, it is interesting to note that the Joint Committee above named, having made a most exhaustive examination of the whole subject and having carefully considered the Code and all the objections to it of which it could learn, reported as follows:

"The Committee was of the opinion that the action of the last convention has been of the highest value to the profession; that the Circular of Advice has greatly diffused a knowledge of the proper way of holding competitions, and that the mandatory character of the Code has in a few months brought about such an improvement in the conduct of its members as no academic discussion or statement of principles could have brought about in years. The Committee was unanimous that the Institute's attitude and the Code itself were sound and right and that the only changes needed were of procedure and detail.

As there has come from several quarters, objection to the mandatory features of the Code and expressions of a desire that the Code should be declared to be purely advisory, the Committee after discussion reached the conclusion that while it might be possible ultimately to give such a character to the Code, it was premature to attempt, for the present, to effect any considerable improvement in the conduct of competitions by a mere declaration of principles. In other words, the Institute should stand not merely for good intentions but as it does, for good intentions carried into practice."

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Standing Committee on Competitions,
(Signed) Frank Miles Day,

Chairman.

# The Standing Committee on Competitions:

Frank Miles Day, C.				Philadelphia.	
John M. Carrere,				•	New York
Allen B. Pond, .		•	•	•	Chicago.
Edgar V. Seeler,	•		•		Philadelphia.
R. Clipston Sturgis.					Boston.

The President: The report is submitted to Mr. Rankin's committee. The House Committee will now report. Mr. Brown, the secretary, will read the report.

## REPORT OF HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, 1910.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request for "a report from the Chairman of the Various Committees" a meeting of the House Committee of the Octagon was held on the roth day of October, and the Committee submits the following report:

#### PLAT.

A plat showing the approximate dimensions of The Institute property is enclosed.

## YARD WALLS.

The yard wall on New York Avenue and the 12 foot return in the alley is now in a good condition. The eastern line of property (lot 7) next to the alley is about six feet above the established grade of same, and a retaining wall should be built and a wall of the same character as that on New York Avenue, should be constructed to, and join the wall of the adjoining property just north. The approximate length of this wall is about 118 feet.

## AREAS.

The rear or yard area wall was taken down and entirely rebuilt, using as much of the old material as was suitable and in good condition.

The walls were constructed of Potomac blue stone. The Aquia Creek sand stone copings and steps were broken and worn out, and could not be used. These were replaced with Buff Indiana Lime Stone, very similar in texture and color. This work has been fully restored and is now in a good condition.

The paving of this area and the yard walk joining the area wall has been repaired and regraded, and the drainage pipes and traps cleared, so that they work satisfactorily.

#### VAULT.

The vault on the northern side was uncovered, the brick arching repaired and pointed up, and whole grouted with cement mortar.

The old hydrant and drainage from same were repaired and put in order, so that no further damage from this source is anticipated.

The cost of this work was \$772.30.

#### GUTTERS AND DOWN SPOUTS.

New copper gutters and down spouts have been placed on the building, at a cost of \$218.00. This improvement very materially lessened the cause for damage to the cellar and foundation walls.

#### VESTIBULE.

The floor of the circular vestibule has been restored. This much needed work was made possible through the generosity of Mr. Chas. L. Hutchinson, of Chicago, who contributed \$150.00 toward its restoration.

The work done consisted first in the removal of the old floor joists, which were decayed at the ends, and the old bond timber, which was practically gone from dry rot. After the walls had been thoroughly cleaned, a platform was built, and an over 8-inch reinforced concrete slab was cast; upon this slab the old original marble floor tiles were laid, and the missing pieces were supplied with similar marble tile which had been removed form the old portion of the United States Treasury, so that the vestibule is now permanently restored.

The total expenditure for this work will be \$252.62. Of this amount Mr. Hutchinson contributed \$150. so that the actual outlay to the Institute is \$102.62.

#### PARLOR.

The parlor floor was planed, scraped and waxed at a cost of \$60.00.

The room was then furnished by Mr. F. D. Millet, who loaned paintings, chairs, table, side-board and rug, in keeping with the character of the house and it now makes a dignified meeting place for the Directors of the Institute and kindred bodies.

## DINING ROOM.

The Archaeological Institute of America will take the Dining Room and are willing to pay \$10.00 per month rent, also to share the expense of janitor service and heating the building.

The American Federation of Arts has offered to bear its proportion of the expense for janitor service and heating.

It is therefore hoped that with this division of expense a more efficient service can be obtained.

Your Committee renews the recommendations made in the last report as follows:

#### FIRST.

That the outside walls of the building on New York Avenue and 18th Street be uncovered down to and including the foundations; that they be thoroughly cleaned and permitted to dry out, then joints of masonry raked, and the walls covered with some approved waterproof coating.

#### SECOND.

That all the plastered ceiling of the cellar be taken down and joists exposed, for a more careful inspection.

#### THIRD.

That all the wooden lintels over openings in cellar be taken out and proper iron lintels put in their place.

#### FOURTH.

That all the walls in cellar be thoroughly cleaned of the old plaster, and then patched, pierced, and pointed up.

#### FIFTH.

It is desirable although not considered absolutely necessary at this time to repave the entire cellar. It is, however, considered wise to defer this portion of the work until the future plans of the building have been definitely settled.

#### SIXTH.

All the window and door openings in outside walls should be replaced with new ones, similar in all respects to the remnants of the originals.

Your Committee made no particular recommendations for work above the cellar, and has confined itself to such matters as in their opinion are absolutely necessary for the preservation and protection of the property.

Enclosed herewith is a diagram of the first story plan of the Octagon, and a plat of the property.

Very respectfully,

Leon E. Dessez, Chairman.

TO MR. IRVING K. POND,

President American Institute of Architects.

The report will be referred to the proper committee. Mr. Rosenheim has something he would like to say at this time.

Mr. Rosenheim: A few words in regard to your visit to Los Angeles. The Southern California Chapter has prepared a fairly elaborate program covering Monday and Tuesday of next week. This program has been printed and distributed. It has made arrangements for suitable accomodations at three of the leading hotels at rates indicated on the back of the program. The invitation is extended not only to delegates and visiting members, but also to all members of the San Francisco Chapter, many of whom we hope will find the time to go down and be with us.

I am now negotiating for the use of a special train to leave here on Saturday morning about 10.30. It is planned to spend about an hour in visiting Stanford University at Palo Alto; then to continue on to San Jose where luncheon will be had at the Hotel Vendome, leaving there in the afternoon for Hotel Del Monte at Monterey where we shall arrive in time for dinner. On Sunday morning, we shall take the famous 17 mile drive by automobile, returning to the hotel at 11.30 and leaving for Santa Barbara at 12 o'clock, arriving there at 8.30 the same evening. Dining cars will be provided, serving both luncheon and dinner en route. Sunday night will be spent at Hotel Potter at Santa Barbara and at 10 o'clock Monday morning an automobile ride will be taken about the city and vicinity, returning to the hotel for luncheon and leaving about 2.30 in the afternoon for Los Angeles, to arrive there at 6 o'clock. In that event the program will be set ahead to cover Tuesday and Wednesday.

The President: I wish to thank Mr. Rosenheim for the information he has given us in this matter. The Committee on Nominations will now make its report.

The Secretary read the authority and list of nominees.

Acting under the instructions of the last convention:

"That any 15 Members or Fellows belonging to not less than two Chapters may nominate candidates for any office about to become vacant, provided said nominations are filed with the Secretary of the American Institute of Architects not less than 60 days prior to the Convention, at which the election is to take place."

The following names have been placed in nomination and will be put on the official ballot. They have been sent in by eight Chapters and are as follows:

For President Irving K. Pond	68 proposers
1st Vice-PresidentWalter Cook	68 proposers
2d Vice-PresidentE. M. Wheelwright	68 proposers
Secretary and Treasurer. Glenn Brown	68 proposers
For DirectorsB. S. Hubbell	18 proposers
Thomas R. Kimball	28 proposers
Wm. R. Mead	40 proposers
Milton M. Medary	28 proposers
D. H. Perkins	28 proposers
A. F. Rosenheim	40 proposers
T. C. Young	• • -

Three Directors to be elected.

The President: There is no report concerning the "Relations of Chapters to the Institute."

The next is the report of the Committee on Bureau of Fine Arts, Mr. Trowbridge, chairman.

## RFPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUREAU OF FINE ARTS.

As Chairman of the Committee on Bureau of Fine Arts, I beg leave to report as follows:

The Committeee on the Bureau of Fine Arts have deemed it wise to take no further steps during the present year toward the creation of a Bureau of Fine Arts, on account of the action of Congress and of President Taft in establishing a permanent Fine Arts Commission for the District of Columbia. Your Committee regarding this Commission as a step toward the ultimate establishment of a Bureau of Fine Arts, considers that the best policy will be to await developments and requests that the Committee be continued.

Yours respectfully,

BRECK TROWBRIDGE.

The report will be referred. The next report is that on "Institute Seal."

GLENN BROWN ESQ.,

MY DEAR SIR: —As Chairman of the Committee on Institute Seal I beg to submit as my report for this year the following, being copies of correspondence in relation to our work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1910.

MR. H. V. B. MAGONIGLE, Chairman,

Committee on Institute Seal, New York.

DEAR SIR: The President of the Institute is desirous to know what proportion of expenses it would be necessary for your committee to carry on its work from now until the end of the year, as the Executive Committee wish to make up a budget. I would be glad to have you, as Chairman, send in the amount you have expended to date and the amount you consider necessary for the balance of the year, bearing in mind that the treasury of the Institute is not burdened with funds.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) GLENN BROWN,

Secretary.

New York, April 6th, 1910.

GLENN BROWN, Esq.,

Secretary, The American Institute of Architects, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

MR DEAR MR. Brown: I have yours of the 5th in relation to the work of my Committee. The only expenses so far have been some photographs of the sketch model to accompany our reports. This amounts to not over \$2.50

We shall need, however, \$100 for a proper sketch model. This expenditure was authorized by Mr. Gilbert, but the expense has not yet been incurred. The model that was made before was done by an ambitious young sculptor (gratis), and who is now on the other side. I do not believe there will be any other expense for this year. My idea is to have a careful sketch model prepared to submit in the fall, to receive the approval of the Board of Directors if possible, and then have it carried to completion during the following year. If however, the Board of Directors prefer to have the whole thing settled up the total cost has been estimated, by a sculptor of ability, as \$500., for a properly finished plaster model from which dies could be made. For drawings suitable for reproduction for the letterheads and similar uses of the Institute there would of course be no expense, for I should make these myself.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

H. VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1910.

MR. H. VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE. Chairman.

Committee on Institute Seal, New York.

DEAR MR. MAGONIGLE: At the meeting of the Board of Directors in New York on June 2nd, 1910. I was directed to write to you as Chairman of the Committee on Institute Seal, stating that the work of this Committee has been deferred for the present time.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

GLENN BROWN.

Secretary.

# COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTE SEAL.

H. Van Buren Mag	ronig	ile,	_	_	_	-	New York
Wm. M. Kendall,		-	-	-	-	-	New York
Henry Bacon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	New York

NEW YORK, June 23rd, 1910.

GLENN BROWN, Esq.,

Secretary, American Institute of Architects,

The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

My DEAR MR. Brown: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of June 21st,

informing me that the work of the Committee on Institute Seal will be deferred for the present time, and will govern myself accordingly.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

H. VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE.

Respectfully submitted.

H. VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE, Chairman, Committee on Institute Seal.

The President: The report will be referred to Mr. Kohn's committee The next is the report of the Committee on "Conservation of Natural Resources." The Secretary will read the report.

## REPORT COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION.

The Committee of the American Institute of Architects on the Conservation of Natural Resources has the honor to report as follows:

That a wide and increasingly active interest in the subject exists among the officers and members of the Institute. The Committees believes that few, if any, of the great national organizations touch the subject of Conservation at so many points, or are more vitally interested in its wise and efficient progress, or can be more directly helpful in the application of the principles of Conservation in a great series of important industries.

The construction of modern buildings either for residential or business purposes involves the use in one form or another of practically the entire list of materials included under the general understanding of the term the "natural resources" of the country, excepting only agricultural land and food stuffs; and in common with all other thinking citizens, the architects realize that the continued prosperity of the building interests is in the long run dependent upon the wise use of these resources. Exact statistics of the great building industry of the country are not obtainable; but somewhat extended inquiry recently made led to an approximate estimate of the amount of money expended upon buildings in the United States per annum at an average of not less than one thousand millions of dollars, practically all of which passes under the hands of the architects in the specifications of materials to be used and in certification as to qualify and cost.

Among the materials used are metals, including iron and its various products in rolled steel, sheet metal, pipe, castings, machinery, etc. Copper, lead, graphite, zinc, nickel, silver and even gold. Lumber in enormous quantities and of all kinds. Clay products, such as brick, terra cotta, roofing tiles, drain tiles, floor tiles and porcelain. Stone, including granite, marble, limestone, sandstone and other quarry products. Cement, lime, sand, glass, oils, gums, hemp, bitumen, asphalt, asbestos, barytes and many other materials. Woven cotton, linen, wool and other fibres. The use of Coal and water power, and above all that greatest of all resources of the

nation, the labor of man both skilled and unskilled. The above but briefly suggests the variety and extent of the interests represented in modern building. Therefore the profession of architecture represented by the American Institute of Architects has a most real interest in this great topic, and can, and does wield a very potent influence upon the use of the products of mine, quarry, factory and field. It has been stated with a large measure of truth, that if the architects will study the economic use of lumber and specify or permit the use of short lengths such as 2-foot and 4-foot lengths as against 12-foot and 14-foot lengths, where such are structurally permissible, that one-fourth of the lumber cut per annum could be saved, without lessening the amount of lumber used in building. If the architects specify concrete to the exclusion of steel, the steel market is affected; if brick or clay products, the cement market is affected; if copper or sheet iron, or lead or tile or slate or pitch or even thatched straw for roofing instead of shingles, the number of shingles used is correspondingly reduced. It is obvious that if the architects will substitute clay products, concrete or steel, for lumber now used in building, no more effective method of conserving our lumber supply could be devised.

Materials used in bulding are not necessarily lost to the future, however. On the contrary, a certain class of materials, such as steel and other metals, are thus preserved through temporarily withdrawn from use. Who shall say that other needs and other customs of building of a future time will not be as different from ours as ours are from those of former times, and it is not wholly fantastic to prophecy that the skyscrapers of to-day may become the iron mines of to-morrow.

The architects are only indirectly employers of labor, but as such they can more fairly, and with less self interest than any other class, observe the conditions under which labor in the building trades is employed. Your Committee believes that the great annual losses by reason of accidents to men engaged in the building trades are largely preventable. That the strict enforcement of laws governing the construction of scaffolding, hoisting apparatus, derricks and other machinery used in quarrying, manufacturing and building, should be passed where they do exist, and should be rigorously enforced everywhere. That mechanics and laborers should be taught not to take unnecessary risks and should suffer their fair share of blame if they do. But they should be encouraged by the public authorities in all reasonable demands for the opportunity to pursue their avocations without unnecessary hazard to life and limb.

The architects believe in the conservation of buildings once they are erected, and to this end that fire-proof construction should be adopted wherever possible. In all American cities to-day fire is a constant menace, and the annual loss from this cause both in life and property is appalling. The strict enforcement of wise building laws, will largely prevent this loss; but some concession in taxation to those erecting fire-proof buildings might be found feasible, whereby a premium would be made to these owners of buildings who contribute to the greater safety of life and property by erecting fire-proof structures—or on the other hand an increase of taxation might be made on those erecting buildings which endanger the lives and property of their neighbors and whose flimsy structures make necessary the present large public expenditure for fire department service in our cities.

This Committee, in common with those who have from the beginning promoted the cause of Conservation, believes in the use of our natural resources, not in their abuse—in their equitable distribution and development in the hands of the people or in the hands of the government, not in locking them up in the hands of a few. That if corporate capital can develop them better than individual capital, then that it should be so done only under restrictions that will safeguard the interests of the people and be subject to governmental control and limitation; while at the same time giving the capital engaged, absolute assurance of protection, security and reasonable profit.

This Committee believes that use does not mean waste or loss nor does it mean that reckless spendthrift policy which would squander in a generation, or less, the vast natural resources of this nation, or permit these resources to be monopolized.

The American Institute of Architects is heartily in sympathy with the principle of the conservation of our natural resources—and will do its part to advance these principles.

CASS GILBERT,
Chairman.

That will be referred to Mr. Kohn's committee. There is no report by the committee on "Delegates on Testing Material." The next report concerns the "Electrical Code and Fire Protection." The Secretary will please read the report of the delegate.

OCTOBER 18, 1910.

My DEAR MR. BROWN:

In re: National Conference Electrical Code and National Fire Protection Association.

I enclose my report as delegate to the National Conference Electrical Code and National Fire Protection Association which I trust may be satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

C. H. BLACKALL

Glenn Brown, Esq., Secretary, A. I. A., The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

OCTOBER, 18, 1910.

DEAR SIR: I wish to report as delegate to the National Conference Electrical Code and National Fire Protection Association.

There has been nothing done this year on the Nationa Conference Electrical Code and as far as I could ascertain, no changes in the Code are proposed and nothing has arisen which would call for action.

I was at the 14th Annual Meeting of the National Fire Protection Association and went to Chicago, May 18 and 19, as a delegate from the American Institute.

The Convention was very fully attended, with representatives from all over the country and the proceedings were followed with the deepest interest. A very notable feature of the Convention was the address on "The Architect and Fire Protection," by Irving K. Pond, President of the American Institute of Architects. It was so essentially different from the papers which were usually presented to this Association and offered so interesting a point of view that many comments were made upon it by the Convention and it was the means of bringing the Association in closer touch with the point of view of the architect.

Your delegate in conjunction with Mr. Richard E. Schmidt of Chicago and Mr. Colbert A. MacClure of Pittsburgh, had several conferences with the Committee of the Association on Building Code and it was hoped that in some way the Institute and the Association might get together and agree on the essentials of a Building Code which would be applicable to the whole country. This, however, is a task of unusual magnitude considering the conflicting interest and the wide diversity of practice and it is also a task which will take a great deal of time and very adroit adjustment of the mutual relations between the owners, the builders, the architects and the insurance interests. Your delegate was not in power to carry this work to any great length, but it is felt to be so highly desirable that I ask if the Association is not willing to take it up and either through a special committee or through its delegates try to get more closely in touch with the insurance interests. It was found that the insurance people from Chicago, New York and Pittsburgh were deeply interested and quite desirous of enlisting the cooperation of the architects in this work and it certainly is directly in the line of the kind of endeavor which the American Institute of Architects can foster.

The Committee on Automobile Garages, of which your delegate was a member, presented a very careful report which was not presented, however, as a final report, and is to receive further consideration from the Association. There was also presented a very interesting report from the Committee on Fireproof Construction including Concrete and Reinforced Concrete, and during one of the afternoons of the Convention a number of very interesting tests of window and door coverings and fire extinguishing apparatus were made at the laboratory of the Association on Ohio Street.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. BLACKALL, Chairman.

GLENN BROWN, SECRETARY, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The President: The report will be referred to Mr. Kohn's committee. That ends the business on hand for the morning. We will take a recess subject to the pleasure of the San Francisco Chapter.

# SECOND DAY.

# WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1911.

Meeting called to order by President Irving K. Pond at 10 o'clock A. M.

The President: The first matter of business is the report of the Committee on Credentials, Mr. Harry B. Wheelock, Chairman.

Mr. Wheelock: The Committee on Credentials of Delegates has to report that upon examination of credentials submitted, the credited delegates and their proxies representing the various Chapters of the American Institute of Architects in this Convention are as follows:

# DELEGATES-Ex-officio.

IRVING K. POND, . . . President.

WALTER COOK, . . . Vice-President.

GLENN BROWN, . . . Secretary and Treasurer.

# CHAPTERS AND DELEGATES.

#### ATLANTA CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 3. Number of delegates present, none. Number of proxies, none.

# BALTIMORE CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 3. Number of delegates present, none. Number of proxies, none.

# BOSTON CHAPTER.

# Delegates.

Ralph Adams Cram, R. Clipston Sturgis, Alexander S. Jenney, Arthur W. Rice.

## Proxies.

Henry H. Kendall, Chas. D. Maginnis, Henry Forbes Bigelow, C. Howard Walker, Edwin J. Lewis, Jr., Robert S. Peabody,

Lewis C. Newhall.

Number of delegates entitled, 11. Number of delegates present, 4. Number of proxies, 7.

#### BROOKLYN CHAPTER.

## Delegate.

# Charles T. Mott.

Number of delegates entitled, 5. Number of delegates present, 1. Number of proxies, none.

## BUFFALO CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 3. Number of delegates present, none. Number of proxies, none.

## CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER.

## Delegates.

J. H. Pierce,

C. E. Vosbury.

Proxy.

# J. Foster Warner.

Number of delegates entitled, 4. Number of delegates present, 2. Number of proxies, 1.

## CINCINNATI CHAPTER.

Delegates:

Levi T. Schofield,

Geo. M. Anderson.

Proxy:

George W. Rapp,

G. W. Drach.

Number of delegates entitled, 4. Number of delegates present, 2. Number of proxies, 2.

CLEVELAND CHAPTER.

Delegate:

Chas. B. Tousley.

Proxy:

Victor E. Thebaud.

Albert S. Skeel.

Number of delegates entitled, 3. Number of delegates present, 1. Number of proxies, 2.

COLORADO CHAPTER.

Delegates:

Robt. S. Roeschlaub.

Porxy:

Thos. F. Walsh.

Number of delegates entitled, 2. Number of delegates present, 1. Number of proxies, 1.

## CONNECTICUT CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 3. Number of delegates present, none. Number of proxies. none,

## DAYTON CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 2. Number of delegates present, none. Number of proxies, none.

# ILLINOIS CHAPTER.

Delegates:

Robert C. Berlin, Samuel N. Crowen J. C. Llewellyn, M. H. Vail,

м. п

H. B. Wheelock.

Proxy:

Geo. C. Nimmons,

Richard B. Schmidt.

Number of delegates entitled, 7. Number of delegates present, 5. Number of proxies, 2.

INDIANA CHAPTER.

Delegates:

Herbert W. Foltz.

Proxy:

M. S. Mahurin.

Number of delegates entitled, 2. Number of delegates present, 1. Number of proxies, 1.

## AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

## IOWA CHAPTER.

# Delegates:

Fridolin J. Heer, Jr.,

H. D. Rawson.

Proxy:

Eugene H. Taylor.

Number of delegates entitled, 3. Number of delegates present, 2. Number of proxies, 1.

KANSAS CITY CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 2. Number of delegates present, none. Number of proxies, none.

LOUISIANA CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 2. Number of delegates present, none. Number of proxies, none.

LOUISVILLE CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 2. Number of delegates present, none. Number of proxies, none.

MICHIGAN CHAPTER.

Delegates:

Frank C. Baldwin,

Geo. D. Mason.

Proxies:

John M. Donaldson, Number of delegates entitled, 4. Number of delegates present, 2. Number of proxies, 2. Henry J. Meier.

## MINNESOTA CHAPTER.

## Delegate:

## Harry W. Jones.

Number of delegates entitled, 2. Number of delegates present, 1. Number of proxies, none.

## NEW JERSEY CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 3. Number of delegates present, none. Number of proxies, none.

## NEW YORK CHAPTER.

## Delegates:

C. Grant LaFarge, Burt L. Fenner, Robert D. Kohn, D. Everett Waid, H. V. B. Magonigle, H. A. Smith, Robt. Maynicke, J. C. Levi,

Frank H. Holden.

## Proxies

Donn Barber, R. H. Hunt, B. W. Morris, J.H. Freedlander, Chas. Butler, Lloyd Warren,

Number of delegates entitled, 15. Number of delegates present, 9. Number of proxies, 6.

## PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.

## Delegates.

Wm. D. Hewitt, W. L. Plack, John Hall Rankin, C. A. Ziegler.



#### Proxies:

M. B. Medary, Edward A. Crane, Number of delegates entitled, 8. Number of delegates present, 4. Number of proxies, 4.

D. Knickerbacker Boyd,

C. L. Borie, Jr.

#### PITTSBURGH CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 4. Number of delegates present, none. Number of proxies, none.

## RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER.

## Delegate:

# Howard Hoppin.

#### Proxies:

Norman M. Isham,

Prescott O. Clarke.

Number of delegates entitled, 3. Number of delegates present, 1. Number of proxies, 2.

# ST. LOUIS CHAPTER.

## Delegates:

Wm. S. Eames, Wm. B. Ittner. Thos. B. Barnett, E. G. Garden.

## Proxy:

## T. C. Young.

Number of delegates entitled, 5. Number of delegates present, 4. Number of proxies, 1.

## SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER.

## Delegates:

Wm. Mooser, G. B. McDougal, Sylvain Schnaittacher, James W. Reid.

L. C. Mullgardt.

Number of delegates entitled, 5. Number of delegates present, 5. Number of proxies, none.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER.

## Delegates:

Frank D. Hudson, A. F. Rosenheim, John P. Kremple, Fernand Parmentier.

Number of delegates entitled, 4. Number of delegates present, 4. Number of proxies, none.

## SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER.

## Delegates:

B. F. Willis,

John A. Dempwolf.

## Proxy:

## C. Emlen Urban.

Number of delegates entitled, 3. Number of delegates present, 2. Number of proxies, 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., CHAPTER.

## Delegates:

Thos. R. Kimball,

Robert Stead.

#### Proxies:

J. Rush Marshall,

Leon E. Dessez.

Number of delegates entitled, 4. Number of delegates present, 2. Number of proxies, 2.

## WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER.

## Delegates:

C. H. Alden,

David J. Myers,

W. R. B. Willcox.

Number of delegates entitled, 3. Number of delegates present, 3. Number of proxies, none.

#### WORCESTER CHAPTER.

Number of delegates entitled, 2. Number of delegates present, none. Number of proxies, none.

#### CHAPTER AT LARGE.

## Delegate:

## George Stafford Mills.

Number of delegates entitled by vote of Convention. Number of delegates present, 1. Number of proxies, none.

The above list shows that there are 60 delegates holding 35 proxies, making in all 94, as the voting power of this Convention, of which the majority wore is 48.

It will be observed that in the above list the following chapters are not represented in this Convention of delegates: Atlanta, Baltimore, Buffalo, Connecticut, Dayton, Kansas City, Louisville, Louisiana, New Jersey, Pittsburgh and Worcester Chapters. That is ten Chapters entitled to twenty-nine delegates.

In the case of the three members of the Board of Directors who are delegates ex-officio, but who are at the same time representing their respective Chapters, as delegates, your Committee has ruled that their votes as Chapter delegates be recorded only.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. Wheelock, Chairman. Fernand Parmentier, Frank H. Holden.

The President: You have heard the very full report of this efficient Committee on Credentials, and if there is no objection, the list as read stands as the list of delegates to the Forty-fourth Annual Convention.

The next matter in the order of business is the report of the Committees appointed to consider the various addresses and reports of the day previous. The first committee report is that on the President's Address, Mr. C. Grant La Farge, Chairman.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

This Committee desires particularly to direct your attention to the very lucid character of the President's address and to the orderly sequence of its suggestive and able argument.

First: The President points out with great clearness the advantage which accrues to the client in the case of competitions, with the corresponding disadvantage to the competing architects, unless they be adequately remunerated. In these circumstances it is obviously no more than fair that the Competition Code should be of such a nature as to guarantee to the profession a proper safeguard, one means to which is that those clients desiring to avail themselves of this method of arriving at a determination should pay the highest rates established by the Institute Schedule of Charges. We offer, therefore, the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention is opposed to any change in the Code of Competitions, except such as will undoubtedly clarify or strengthen its existing provisions.

Second: The President calls attention to the fact that the Schedule of Charges contains some inconsistency, but he advocates a reasonable degree of deliberation in dealing with so important a question. The new schedule has been in force so short a time as to make it eminently desirable that every means should be taken to allow the public to become accustomed to its recognition before making any attempt to amend it. With this in view your Committee follows the President's wise suggestion in offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Institute Schedule of Charges be referred to its Board of Directors for careful study of its provisions, especially with a view to the further

recognition therein of different classes of work of utilitarian nature, and with instruction to report thereon to the next Convention.

Third: The President makes a very important recommendation as to changes in the classification of membership in the Institute. He has dealt so ably with the matter that this Committee deems it unnecessary to do more than to refer you to the text of his address, and to say that it concurs with his views and believes that the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws which he favors will strengthen the Institute; and it therefore expresses the hope that when these amendments come before this Convention for action, they will be carried.

Fourth: The President sets forth the difficulties which beset the Institute in the matter of its financial arrangements, and the relation which is borne thereto by its publications and the advertisements which they may contain. We entirely concur in his opinion that a matter of so much moment needs the utmost care in its treatment and we therefore recommend that it be

Resolved, That the proposed amendment to the By-Laws creating an Executive Officer be not acted upon by this Convention, but that it be referred back to the Board of Directors for further study, especially with reference to the Institute publications and their possible income-producing character, the Board to report thereon to the next Convention.

Fifth: We favor the adoption of the President's recommendation looking to increased membership and accordingly offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That in each Chapter a Committee be appointed to canvass the situation within its jurisdiction, to labor with acceptable material for membership, and to report the names and addresses of such to the Secreatry of the Institute; and further, that a Chapter in building up its membership, shall admit to no class such as would not be acceptable members of the Institute, and subscribe to and uphold its doctrines.

Respectfully submitted.

C. GRANT LAFARGE, Chairman.
W. S. EAMES,
J. C. LLEWELLYN,
EDGAR M. HAZARD, JR.,
Committee on President's Address.

The President: You have heard the report of Mr. La Farge's Committee. Is there any resolution to be offered? I think we had better receive the report and act upon its suggestions in their order. I may say first that one or two of these matters are so important that more than one committee is dealing with the subject, and it is better to have the various reports brought together, so that they may be studied as one. And with that in mind, I suggest that the first resolution embodied in this report be held until the other committees have reported

and then all be taken up together. This resolution reads "Resolved, that this Convention is opposed to any change in the Code of Competitions, except such as will undoubtedly clarify or strengthen its existing provisions." The second resolution reads: "Resolved, that the Institute's schedule of charges be referred to its Board of Directors for careful study of its provisions, especially with a view to the further recognition therein of different classes of work of utilitarian nature, and with instruction to report thereon to the next convention."

Mr. Sturgis: I move that the resolution be adopted.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

The President: The next resolution is: "Resolved, that the proposed amendment to the By-Laws creating an executive officer, be not acted upon by this convention, but that it be referred back to the Board of Directors for further study, especially with reference to the Institute publications and their possible income producing character, the Board to report thereon to the next convention." I will suggest that that resolution be held over until the By-Laws are acted upon. There is a proposed amendment bearing upon this matter, and when it comes up for discussion, this resolution can very well be introduced So if there is no objection, that will stand as the order. The last resolution is: "Resolved, that in each chapter a committee be appointed to canvass the situation within its jurisdiction, to labor with acceptable material for membership, and to report the names and addresses of such to the Secretary of the Institute; and further, that a chapter, in building up its membership, shall admit to no class such as would not be acceptable members of the Institute, and subscribe to and uphold its doctrine." That resolution is before you.

Mr. Kohn: I move that the resolution be adopted.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

The President: The next is the report of the Committee on the Report of the Board of Directors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Your Committee has considered the Report of the Board of Directors, and submits the following report thereon:

#### MEMBERSHIP.

Your Committee is thoroughly in accord with the Board of Directors in the belief that the membership of the Institute should comprise only those practitioners who hold its own high ethical standards, but it believes that a larger proportion of those who are Chapter members should become members of the Institute. Approximately 27 per cent of the practicing architects of the United States are members of Chapters and of this number, something less than two-thirds are members of the Institute. A reasonable probationary period of Chapter membership is desirable, but it should be the aim of the Chapters to encourage their members to ally themselves with and lend the weight of their influence to the national body. Your Committee therefore recommends that the Board of Directors take such steps as will bring forcibly to the attention of the Chapters their duty to the Institute in this respect.

The Committee further desires to express its cordial approval of the action of the Board in not proposing additions to the rolls of Honorary or Corresponding members at this time. The conferring of such membership should carry with it a distinction that must inevitably be lessened in more or less direct ratio to the frequency with which it is bestowed.

#### THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE INSTITUTE.

We concur in the recommendation of the Board that the Gold Medal of the Institute be conferred upon Mr. George B. Post of New York, and therefore sumbit the following:

WHEREAS, George B. Post has, during the past fifty years, given his great energy and ability to all questions relating to the advancement of the architectural profession, be it

Resolved, That in recognition of his long and distinguished services, the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects be conferred upon him.

## A GOVERNMENT BUREAU OF THE FINE ARTS.

But little more than three years ago the President of the United States appointed a Commission of the Fine Arts and the Congress promptly nullified its influence by legislative enactment. Within the past year, the Congress has itself established such a Commission and the President has appointed its members. While it must be a source of regret that the authority of the Commission has been limited to advice and that it has not the veto power, the great progress that has been made in so brief a period gives abundant promise of further progress in the near future.

#### COMPETITIONS.

Your Committee endorses most heartily the attitude of the Board in respect to Competitions. For years, competitions and questions as to the propriety of their conduct in relation thereto on the part of members of the Institute have been sources

of serious concern to those who value most highly the Institute's ethical ideals. The Code adopted in principle by the last Convention and made operative by the Board, has accomplished more in the ten months since its promulgation than was accomplished in all the previous years of sporadic outbreaks of academic and ineffectual discussion. The Board has found, as was to have been expected, that the Code as formulated has failed to apply accurately in individual cases. It has considered adverse criticisms and formulated amendments to meet such criticisms as seemed to it to be justified by experience and a new edition of the Code is promised at an early date.

Your Committee confidently believes that while momentarily more difficult of application in the smaller and more remote Communities, it will eventually be of enormous assistance to practitioners in such communities in educating their public to the standards of the most advanced. Your Committee therefore recommends that no action be taken by the Convention which will lower the standards set by the Code in the slightest particular, relying upon the Board to modify and clarify the Code from time to time as experience in its workings shall point the way, for it must be borne in mind that the Board is the nerve-center of the Institute body and, therefore, better able than the representatives of any given locality to express and make effective measures for the Institute's general good.

## CHANGES IN BY-LAWS.

Your Committee adds its recommendation to that of the Board, that the proposed amendment as to nomenclature be adopted and that the amendment dealing with the reorganization of the business office, etc., be recommitted to the Board for further consideration.

In conclusion your Committee desires to express its belief that the proceedings of the Conventions and the actions of the Board of Directors would be of great interest to the profession at large and especially to those who are members of Chapters, but not of the Institute, and that widespread publicity, through and by means of the Chapters, of such documents as the Convention Proceedings, Canons of Ethics and circular of Advice relative to Competitions will go far toward creating a public appreciation for and sympathy with those ideals for which the Institute stands.

Respectfully submitted

ROBERT S. ROESCHLAUB, H. VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE, L. C. MULLGARDT, BURT L. FENNER, Chairman.

The President: The question as to the reception of the report is before you, and if there is no objection, the report will be received and its recommendations taken into account in further legislation. The next item is the report of the Committee on Reports of Chapters. Mr. Zeigler will present the report.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REPORTS OF CHAPTERS.

Your Committee in studying the synopsis of Chapter reports prepared by the Secretary of the Institute for the year 1910, finds evidence of unusual activity among the majority of the Chapters.

In addition to the usual routine work, considerable effort seems to have been made to bring the Chapters into closer relation with the various municipal and State authorities, and in some cases with excellent results.

In the Boston Chapter a committee was appointed to make an inventory of works of Art in private collections in Boston and vicinity, and a record of buildings of unusual interest; which will be of great value to the laymen as well as to the profession.

In New York an earnest protest of the Chapter has probably saved the City Hall, (one of New York's historic monuments) from being dwarfed by the proposed new court house, which it was proposed to erect on the City Hall site.

In Philadelphia, the Chapter's Committee on the Preservation of Historic Monuments has persuaded the municipal authorities that the successful restoration of historic buildings, can best be obtained through co-operation with the Chapter, and the mayor of this city has appointed the Chapter's committee to restore Congress Hall, one of the most important of the State House group in Independence Square, and has placed the city photographer at the disposal of this committee for the purpose of photographing any other buildings in the city desired by the committee.

In addition to this the committee has also been authorized to design the lamp standards for the lighting of Independence Square.

In the late trial of the architect for the State Capitol building at Harrisburg, the Attorney General of the State called upon the Chapter for expert testimony to refute statements made by the defense concerning the practice of architecture, which statements if permitted to stand unchallenged would have seriously injured the profession in the eyes of the public.

Subsequently, five architects from the Chapter testified in rebuttal, and the verdict was in favor of the State.

The Washington State Chapter has urged the appointment of a Municipal Plans Commission, and has had one of its members appointed to this commission.

The Michigan Chapter is founding a school of design in Detroit, and expects to have in hand very shortly the funds necessary for this purpose.

In a number of cities, the municipal authorities have called upon the Chapters of the Institute for assistance in revising the building laws.

Your committee believes much prestige has been gained by the profession through the efforts of the chapters to render assistance to the various State and municipal authorities, and strongly recommends that all the Chapters of the Institute be urged to offer assistance to the municipal authorities in their respective cities in all matters pertaining to architectural work.

We believe that this course of procedure will create a favorable impression in the lay mind, whereas, criticism by the Institute or the Chapters of architectural work after it has been done by the various municipalities, results in most cases, in criticism of the profession by the laymen.

Your committee also recommends that all Chapters of the Institute be urged to appoint committees for the "Preservation of Historic Buildings." We believe this to be particularly important in the East, where the old colonial landmarks are rapidly disappearing.

In most of the larger Eastern cities, historical societies have been organized, and although these societies fully appreciate the excellence of some of the old colonial work, thay have not the ability nor the facilities for restorating or making a proper record of the buildings from an architectural standpoint.

These societies would welcome the co-operation of the chapters, and the result would be of interest to the layman as well as to the profession.

At the 40th Anniversary Dinner given by the Philadelphia Chapter on November 11, 1910, Mr. Joseph Pennell, a guest of the Chapter, upon that occasion, made such an eloquent plea for the preservation of the old colonial work in Philadelphia (which is rapidly disappearing), that the Chapter instructed its Committee on the Preservation of Historic Monuments to co-operate with the Historical Societies of the city for the purpose of providing funds for an exhaustive survey of all the colonial buildings in that vicinity.

Plans have been formulated for the carrying out of this project, and the work will be started immediately.

We regret to report that four of the Chapters of the Institute have failed to send reports to this convention.

These Chapters are; Buffalo, Dayton, Kansas City and Louisiana.

Your committee recommends that Chapters whose territory adjoins that of the above stated Chapters endeavor to create renewed interest in these Chapters.

We note with pleasure, the increase in Chapter membership, 193 members, having been elected during the past year. Boston leads with 237 members, but New York has a larger number of Institute Members.

We, of course, have no record of the membership in Chapters which did not send reports. A majority of the Chapters who have made reports to this convention have recorded resolutions adopting the new code governing competitions.

In all successful organizations every effort is made to increase the efficiency of the unit, and your committee recommends that during the coming year every oportunity be seized upon to increase the activities of the Chapters, so that the reports of 1911 may show a record of work accomplished that has not been equalled before.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee on Reports of Chapters.

WILLIAM MOOSER, Chairman, C. A. ZEIGLER, Vice-President, F. J. HEER, GEO. D. MASON.

Mr. Cram: In the report of the Committee just read, the statement was made "The Michigan Chapter is founding a school of design in Detroit, and expects to have in hand very shortly the funds necessary



for this purpose." I think it should be a matter of interest to the Convention to know that this sum has already been raised, thirty-five thousand dollars, through the individual exertions of one member of the American Institute of Architects.

The President: Before proceeding further with the reports of committees, I think it will be well for the Secretary to read telegrams received from our Past President, Mr. Cass Gilbert, Mr. F. D. Millet, and the Washington Chamber of Commerce.

The Secretary:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1911.

GLENN BROWN,

Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco:

I wish to announce that the Villa Aurelia is assured, and also prospects are brighter than were before because we have gained new friends and awakened old ones. Success seems certain, and we are all cheerful. Good luck, sorry I am not with you.

F. D. MILLETT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1911.

GLENN BROWN.

Care American Institute of Architects in Convention, San Francisco:

The Washington Chamber of Commerce is exceedingly anxious to have the American Institute of Architects hold their next convention in the nation's capital. Knowing as I do your intense interest in the city beautiful as a city beautiful, may I urge you to use your best endeavors to have the architects with us at their next meeting?

HUNT, Chairman Conventions Committee.

NEW YORK, January 17, 1911.

MR. GLENN BROWN,

Secy. American Institute of Architects, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco:

Congratulations and best wishes to Forty-fourth Convention, to President Pond, and to our hosts, the Pacific Coast Chapters. Sincerely regret am not there. May I counsel conservative action, postponement of experimental legislation, or amendment of by-laws under which Institute has thriven. Hope purchase adjoining Octagon will be approved without using sinking fund. I have experienced the hospitality of San Francisco; there is nothing better. Give them my love.

CASS GILBERT.

The President: The next in order of business is the report of the Committee on Standing Committees. But the Chair understands it

is not ready to report. Is the Committee on Resolutions prepared to report?

Mr. Waid: The Committee on Resolutions requests the privilege of deferring the presentation of our report until to-morrow morning. The probability is that it will be a very brief report when it does come before the Convention.

The President: Has your Committee taken under consideration the resolution by the San Francisco Chapter? Are you ready to report on that?

Mr. Waid: We have considered that and can bring it forward now. The President: We will proceed, if there is no objection, to that change in the order of business.

Mr. Waid: The following has been handed to us by a member of the San Francisco Chapter.

# INTRODUCED BY WILLIAM MOOSER, PRESIDENT OF SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER.

The San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at a special meeting held Thursday, January 5, 1911, hereby calls attention to the fact that many cities are actively engaged through various commissions, official and unofficial, in developing plans for municipal improvements, and in a number of instances are actually engaged upon constructive work along the lines of such plans, and,

WHEREAS, public improvements have been and are now being carried on in the City and County of San Francisco under various official bodies, such as the United States Military authorities, the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, the Board of Park Commissioners, and the Board of Public Works, which bodies are each acting independently of the other and entirely without a comprehensive general plan,—there fore, be it

Resolved, that the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects expresses the belief that the same work now being carried on by these various official boards and commissions above mentioned, would result in a finer general harmony and be of far greater benefit to the city if the same were executed in accordance with a single comprehensive plan, and, it strongly recommends,

THAT, a Municipal Commission be created for the purpose of developing a general plan for municipal betterment along practical and economical lines, in order that all public work may conform thereto, and,

THEREFORE, this Chapter respectfully suggests to his Honor the Mayor, and to the Honorable Board of Supervisors, that they take under consideration the advisability of creating for the purpose of developing and executing such a plan, a municipal

commission, and that the Secretary of War, the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, and the Board of Park Commissioners, be requested to co-operate in determining the scope and nature of said plan with a view to assisting in its preparation and execution, and, be it further

Resolved, that we suggest to the various Boards, Commissions, Commercial Bodies, Improvement Clubs and Associations that they request his Honor, the Mayor, to call a convention of their representatives for the purpose of discussing the question, and, be it further

Resolved, that we, in view of the great benefit that would accrue to the City if a practical way can be found to working out such a plan, that the Mayor and Board of Supervisors be requested to defer any action looking toward the construction of a new City Hall, until such a municipal commission has taken up a study of the requirements and outlined the problems to be solved so that our new City Hall, when erected, will reflect in the fullest sense, the judgment and wisdom of our people.

## Then follows this resolution:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., January 18, 1911.

WHEREAS, the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has brought to the notice of this Convention for its approval or commendation, a resolution recommending the creation in San Francisco of a municipal commission for the purpose of developing a comprehensive plan for municipal betterment along practical and economical lines, and

WHEREAS, such a recommendation to the people of San Francisco Chapter is in conformity with the highest aims of the Institute and would, if adopted, be of great benefit to the city, therefore be it

Resolved, that this convention hereby approves and endorses the above referred to action of the San Francisco Chapter.

The President: You have heard the resolution as presented by Mr. Waid's Committee. What is your pleasure?

Mr. Cram: I move that it be adopted.

Mr. La Farge: I do not rise to take up the time of this convention with any useless words, nor do I rise to oppose this motion, which I believe we are all ready to vote in favor of. I should simply like to say for myself that when I do vote for it, I do so with the greatest possible enthusiasm, because it is a move so absolutely in accord with the most advanced and civilized method of dealing with the great problems that confront the great cities of this country, that it ought to have the commendation and support not only of the American Institute of Architects but of all thoughtful and progressive people.

Mr. Polk: As a member of the San Francisco Chapter, I am deeply interested in the endorsement by the Institute of the action of the local Chapter. I am very glad and very thankful to Mr. La Farge for the few brief remarks he has made before the vote is taken, and I would be very glad if any other member of the Institute from New York, or any of the other eastern cities, would add a word, either against it or in favor of it.

Mr. Jones: It is a pleasure for me to say a word in this regard, because of the experience of the Minnesota Chapter in regard to the City of Minneapolis at the present time. The Minnesota Chapter has joined with other bodies in an effort to procure a civic commission for the beautification of Minneapolis, and it succeeded very promptly in the securing of that commission. I think it will be proper for me to mention one point in this connection, showing how beneficial action of this kind, from a professional organization like the American Institute of Architects, may be. The commission in Minneapolis was speedily appointed, and consisted of representative gentlemen. It resulted very promptly in bringing to time the various railroads coming into Minneapolis in the settlement of the great problem of track lowering, and of making a Union Station a part of our civic plan. It also resulted, the day before I left Minneapolis, in the very sudden creation of an art museum, because the business gentlemen of the city recognized the influence of it. The night before I left—and I have been delayed in getting here because of that large meeting on Tuesday night-two hundred gentlemen met at the Minneapolis Club and the question of an art museum was broached. Within ninety minutes, three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars was raised. [Applause.] One gentleman got up and gave a tract of land, a most valuable tract of land, on a high elevation, worth two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be used as the site for the art museum. Three members of the American Institute had previously got their heads together, and made a very hurried tentative sketch for this museum, which was enlarged, and held up. It was through the influence of these Institute members that this tremendous stride was made in Minneapolis, and that was what the Chapter had been looking for for a long time. I think it is only fair that I should make this statement, coming as I have right from the field of war.

Mr. Cook: I wish to simply add my word to what has already been said. I believe that it is a legitimate function of the Institute by means of the appointment of a committee or otherwise, to interest itself in the development and in the proper planning of improvements, which are contemplated in our large cities. That will, I hope, be done. But I for one am exceedingly glad that the opportunity had been given us to speak specifically in regard to the creation of such a commission in San Francisco. But I have heard that the need of such a commission here is not nearly as great as in many other cities, but it is perhaps more pressing. I am glad that we do not have to refer this to a committee, or have it dealt with by a general committee appointed upon civic plannings, but that it can be taken up to-day and at once amongst ourselves. I am emphatically in favor of the creation of such a commission.

Mr. Magonigle: I trust that when the question is put that it will be put with such enthusiasm and with such a complete approval that the authorities in San Francisco can do nothing but appoint this municipal commission.

Mr. Cram: May I add my absolute concurrence in everything that has been said on this subject thus far? I express profound satisfaction that I am able to vote in the affirmative on this resolution, not only because it comes from the San Francisco Chapter, not only because of what it means for the City of San Francisco, but also because of the incentive it will be to the older and less progressive communities in the east, to take some action toward making the cities adequately representative of what I trust is their standard of citizenship.

The Secretary: Mr. President, I think it will be quite interesting in connection with this subject, to state what happened with the Washington Park Commission. In 1902, after a long fight by the American Institute of Architects, the Park Commission was appointed. It had no legal standing, but it presented its plans. They were received with enthusiasm by cultivated people, but opposed violently by a large element. But its moral force, purely moral force, has been so great that nothing has been done in Washington since that plan was presented, except in accordance with the plan. I think this is just a sample of what may be accomplished, and that it is the forerunner of all these measures, and that it should be presented to the country in every direction.

Mr. Gould: I think this resolution should be adopted. We are entirely in sympathy with every movement of this sort, and we most heartily endorse it. I should think that if it is going to be opposed, that the matter should be discussed at some time.

Mr. Mills: It seems to me that this subject is so pertinent to all of us in all of our homes that it is within the province of this assemblage to send a message by each of us to our homes and our municipalities along this same line. I think, without a doubt, in all cities of any size that this same subject will come up for discussion, and a great deal may be done that will be hard to undo. I think, at a later moment, I will offer some resolutions to that effect.

Mr. Baldwin: I move you that all those who are in favor of the adoption of this resolution signify it by rising.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

(The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.)

Mr. Waid: The Committee has one further resolution to present. At the last meeting of the New York Chapter, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that this Convention requests the Board of Directors to appoint a committee on legislation, which committee shall endeavor to secure from states having registration laws, reciprocal recognition of similar laws elsewhere, with a view of obviating the necessity of an architect taking out a license in more than one state." I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Kohn: I believe the New York Chapter also suggested that the delegates bring before this Convention the bill passed by the New York Legislature last year, regulating a comeptition for state buildings, and that we recommend to the Convention that the delegates from the various states attempt to secure similar legislation in their state. I second the motion with that in mind.

The President: Does that follow?

Mr. Waid: I think the Committee ought to bring that up as a separate matter.

Mr. Kohn: I withdraw my suggestion.

The President: It is better to bring that up separately.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The President: The next order of business will be the report of the Committee on Reports of Standing Committees. Mr. Rankin will present the report.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Standing Committees of the Institute are as follows:

Committee on Practice.

Committee on Education.

Committee on Allied Arts.

House Committee.

Committee on Competitions.

Committee on Contracts and Specifications.

Committee on Finance.

Committee on Government Architecture.

Of these committees, all report to the convention except the Committee on Practice, which necessarily reports only to the Board.

#### COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

This committee presents a logical sequel to its report of last year, which summarized a study of underlying principles. This year's eminently practical report applies to a working system the deductions which preceded it.

We urge upon all members of the profession (Institute members or not) a careful reading of this report with emphasis on the following points:

- a. The unity of interests of younger draftsmen, students, and practising architects; the duty of the architect to his assistants (and, per se, to himself) to facilitate the education of his men; the full collegiate courses being within the reach of the few, systematic education for the many must be provided otherwise; a new and important field is in the University Extension movement—one which should be extended.
- b. The kernel of the report is in the suggestion of a system of graded study and credits. We recommend that the committee on education further develop this plan as its specific work for the coming year, with the object of presenting at the next annual convention some definite experimental plan.
- c. The early bringing of the entire architectural body into the Institute environment. Three alternatives are presented, each obviously with advantages and weaknesses. We do not presume to judge of their relative merits, but feel, however, that added emphasis should be given to the possibilities offered by junior chapter membership.

#### HOUSE COMMITTEE.

In reviewing the report of the House Committee, we find that progress has been made toward the renovation of the Octagon, and we recommend that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Chas. L. Hutchinson of Chicago for his contribution toward the restoration of the floor of the circular vestibule.

We further recommend that repairs be made in the building when necessary, and particularly in relation to the examination of the floor joists of the first floor, and that if it be found necessary to repair any portion of this floor, it be done as far as possible of fire-proof construction.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE ALLIED ARTS.

This report is in the nature of an essay upon the relation of color to architecture, and is a most admirable production which does not, however, appear to demand any recommendation from the committee.

#### COMMITTEE ON COMPETITIONS.

You have heard the report of the standing committee on competitions. This committee has been in existence only a year, yet it has a record of accomplishment in that short time, to say nothing of the valuable service performed by the various Chapter sub-committees, that has perhaps never been exceeded by any Institute committee. Its work has been of extraordinary difficulty, far more so than is realized by the average member. The preparation of a code is a matter of great labor, and it is not to be expected that any code formulated and put into effect in such a short time can possibly cover all the conditions and fill the needs of every locality.

We recommend therefore, that the convention commend and ratify the work already done by the standing committee on competitions and that the committee and the board of directors be requested to continue their efforts along the lines recently taken up, making such further modifications in the code as may be necessary to meet objections and criticisms wherever this can be done without sacrifice.

The discussion of the committee with the various delegates have indicated considerable lack of acquaintance with the circular and code, and to correct this it is recommended that the Board be requested to impress upon the various Chapters when sending out the revised copies of these documents, the importance of having the members become familiar with their details.

## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTURE.

Your Committee deplores the fact that no report of the Committee on Government Architecture is before this Convention. Last year offered perhaps greater opportunities for performing service in the adjustment of relations between the branches of the Federal Government and the profession than for years past. It therefore seems more than merely disappointing that the Standing Committee on Government Architecture of the Institute has apparently failed to make the definite steps that these opportunities have invited and even demanded.

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

We regret that no report from the Finance Committee has been submitted, as the finances of the Institute concern every member, and it would seem that a

report from this Committee should be before each Convention. We recommend that the Board be requested to instruct the Finance Committee to prepare as early as possible each fiscal year an annual budget in which the entire expense of the Institute, including those of the Annual Convention shall be so apportioned as to come within the annual income.

#### GENERAL.

It is possible that the failure of the several standing committees to report is due to a misconception or difference of opinion as to the duties of the various committees.

Your committee therefore recommends that the Board of Directors be requested to prepare for submission to the next Annual Convention of the Institute, amendment to the By-Laws defining the duties of the various standing committees of the Institute. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN HALL RANKIN, Chairman. ARTHUR WALLACE RICE, GEORGE M. ANDERSON, WILLIAM C. HAYS.

Mr. Hoppin: If it is in order, I would like to say a few words. I was sent out here by the Rhode Island Chapter to make a motion that the mandatory clauses in the code should not be made mandatory, but should be left for each chapter to decide for itself. By the tumultuous applause that has been evoked by any reference to keeping the code as it is, I do not think there is any possibility of any backing at all. My own little vote and my poor little orphan proxies are about all that I could say—so I don't propose to go any further. But I would like to be definitely assured, and it is only fair that it should be, I think, that when the revision of this code is considered that the chapters, or the governing committees of each chapter, or such body as the Chapter shall care to establish, shall be personally consulted in the reorganization or the re-arrangement of the code. I think that is only fair to those chapters who have made any objection that they should be heard and consulted with personally by representatives or standing committees.

The President: If my word can carry any weight at that time I shall say that I am thoroughly in sympathy with your attitude, Mr. Hoppin, and I shall do the best I can in every case to have your suggestion carried out to the letter. The Board is always willing to listen and consider, and the Committee on Competition has always

been ready to do the same; from that has resulted this forthcoming revision of the code.

Mr. Hoppin: My point is that we should be personally heard so that we can explain our position and our objections to the Committee.

The President: I understand you.

Mr. Willcox: Do I understand this is now under discussion before the Convention? If so, I should like to offer a resolution.

The President: No. A resolution on this subject is out of order. The Chair was simply making a statement in answer to Mr. Hoppin. Please refer your resolution to Mr. Waid's Committee.

Mr. Cram: There was one expression in the Report of the Committee on Education as to the action of this Convention that I did not see in the report of the Committee on the Reports of Standing Committees and that was that the Board of Directors should appeal to the members of the Institute to see that they should use every effort towards university extension work, as it is called, in every community, and that they should do everything in their power to bring that work or any other work of a similar educational nature to the attention of their men. It seems to us that that is very important. Take this case in New York, for instance. When the university extension education work was undertaken by Columbia, there was very little response on the part of the majority of the architects in New York, so far as their men were concerned. The Society of Architects was very active about the matter, but so far as we could find out, very few architects in New York seemed to care enough about it to bring the matter to the attention of their men at all. As we said in our report, forty more students would have made the work self-supporting. If it is possible, I should like to have that matter included in the report.

Mr. Rankin: That was felt to be a very important matter, but it was thought by the Committee on Reports that if any definite resolution to cover it was desired by the Committee on Education that such a resolution could better be prepared by that Committee, and thus cover the point.

Mr. Cram: I did not mean to suggest that the Committee formulate the resolution, but merely that it bring this point to the attention of the Board of Directors, and that the Board of Directors might act upon it, if it saw fit. We did not think that the matter should be brought to the attention of the members of the Institute for a vote in the Convention, but that it ought to be referred to the Board of Directors, and that they should have the right to call the attention of the members of the Institute to the matter, if they saw fit. No resolution would really be necessary.

The President: You did not care to have a resolution instructing the Board of Directors?

Mr. Cram: No sir. Merely that the matter be commended to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Rankin: The report of the Committee on Reports of Standing Committees most strongly recommends the entire report of the Committee on Education to the consideration of the Board of Directors, but it was considered to be in the province of the Board to call to the attention of members any part of the report.

The President: Without further action, we will consider that the Board of Directors is to instruct the Committee on Education along the lines set forth in the report of the Committee.

Mr. Rankin: The three alternatives presented in the repot on Education are all very interesting, but each seems open to objection. It is impossible for us to judge of their relative merits, but we feel that added emphasis should be given to the matter of junior chapter membership. Many Chapters have a junior membership class, but it is practically allowed to lapse, and we feel that the Convention should take up the matter of such membership, and if possible encourage its expansion. Whether that should be a matter of a special resolution, or not, is for the Convention to say.

The President: If the Chair may be permitted a word of explanation, that entire subject should have been considered by the Special Committee to consider Relations to Chapters. It was intended that the report should be the basis of the formation of chapter machinery, to make such conform to and in working harmony with the Institute machinery; that is the reason that work was taken up. It was that reason that led the Board to put into the hands of this Committee on Relationship the subject of nomenclature, to follow out the amendments which are to be placed before you later on. These will leave the term "associate" free for use in the Chapter.

Mr. Rankin: "Committee on Competitions." The recommendation of your Committee is "that the Convention commend and ratify the work already done by the Standing Committee on Competitions, and that the Committee and Board of Directors be requested to continue their efforts along the lines recently taken up, making such further modifications in the code as may be necessary to meet objections and criticisms, wherever this can be done without sacrifice." We suggest that as a resolution.

Mr. Kohn: I move the adoption of that resolution. Motion seconded.

Mr. Polk: I would like to say just a few brief words on the subject of the code, since Mr. Hoppin was out of order when he brought up the question in behalf of the Rhode Island Chapter, and since the Committee had just offered a resolution here for adoption by the Convention. I think that the Standing Committee and Directors, proceeding along the lines that have been followed as far as consistent with their policy, listened to objections and criticisms that may be offered, and it seems to me that that naturally takes care of Rhode Island, and that Rhode Island will have the opportunity of being heard on her objections and criticisms, and that they will receive the seriousconsideration that is due. As far as the question before the Convention is concerned, I think that a little light and air on the subject of competitions would be in order. Personally, I do not believe in competition, and I never was in but one competition, and that was, the New York Architectural Club for a seal. I sent in three anonymous designs and got the first, second and third prizes, and then I quit competition. But it seems to me that there is a well founded ground to the criticism as expressed by Rhode Island. My understanding of Rhode Island's protest is that the mandatory clause takes everything out of the hands of the individual architect. I trust that the Standing Committee on Competitions, and that the Directors, will give the greatest consideration to the point raised by Rhode Island.

Mr. Mooser: On behalf of the San Francisco Chapter, a resolution has been passed instructing its delegates if the matter came up before the Convention here, of voting for a mandatory clause, to vote against the mandatory clause, as many of us are opposed to competition in any

form. And on that line I may say that we are preparing the introduction of laws into our State Legislature, for State and County work, providing for the individual employment of architects as against competition, as the law now stands. That is the attitude of the San Francisco Chapter.

Mr. Mills: It seems to me that the tendency of the Institute has been rather to encourage competition, although on the face of the resolutions, they do not claim to do so. Now it seems to me that it would be a wise thing for the Committee on Competitions to rather consider themselves a committee on competitions, and when competitions have to be held, to use all of their efforts to avoid competition. Now, I want to say one thing here: That in the other professions where a matter is of importance enough, they do entirely different. An attorney will call in counsel; a physician will call in counsel. But an architect, some way or another, never seem to be expected to do that. He is expected to put a brief before the client and have the client find out whether he knows his business, or not. I think we really encourage that attitude in putting so much stress and thought on this question of competition. I think we are hurting ourselves. We cannot hurt ourselves in our own eyes, because we know what we are doing. But the public at large thinks that the architect wastes his whole carreer in competition-in fighting for business.

Mr. Llewellyn: There is one other feature of this matter of competition. I think the committee itself, although composed of men who are very well able to take care of themselves and follow out the mandatory provision of that code, should take cognizance of the work that is done in a very great many sections of the country where the Institute does not control, and where the majority of members are not members of the Institute, but are outside of it, and that is where the question of competition is not left to the architect, but becomes competition because of the law governing the case. Now, it so happens occasionally that the only man that the Institute has any cognizance of in a competition is the expert who is taking charge of the matter. He has to conform to the law and to the circumstances, and some things probably that are not fully in accord with the mandatory provision of the code, but which in reality are pioneer work, and of great service in a new territory. I think our committee could take cognizance of those features, and

override, sometimes, the mandatory features of the code in recognizing that particular service.

Mr. Hoppin: We have two reasons for objecting to the mandatory clause. One was the expert feature, and the other the jury of award. There are first rate competition codes already in existence, and we see no special reason why the owner should always be compelled to pay money out for any expert adviser. There are many cases, also, where the Owner is better able to decide as to the merits of a plan, than a jury of award.

Mr. Eames: I want to endorse every word uttered by Mr. Hoppin, and I hope that when the committee takes up the revision of this mandatory provision of the code of ethics or the circular of advice, that it will give serious consideration to the mandatory clause, requiring a programme of competition to be in effect a contract between the competitor and the owner. That is a difficult thing, to make it a legal contract. If, however, that is desired or necessary in the mind of the Standing Committee on Competition, I would like to have them reconcile that position with the position that was taken under a recent Government competition. The last Government competition is a notable example. It comprised a competition of sixty architects for three Government buildings. It not only neglected to make the programme a contract between the competitors and the Government, but it distinctly said that it was not, under the circumstances. Now, if they can reconcile that, why, I would be glad to hear from some of the advocates of this mandatory clause. Now there is a proposition as to compensation in that same clause referring to the schedule of charges, that has not been put up to the members of the Institute. Under the present schedule of minimum charges, a man can do work for three per cent. and still be within the honorable practice of the profession, so that, when you require the Government to base its programme upon the schedule of minimum charges, you do not require the Government to pay more than one or two or three, or any other, per cent. The intention evidently was to require everybody to pay six per cent. The Government has admitted that it must come up to our requirements in nearly every case.

Mr. Cram: Mr. Eames overlooks the very strong statement the committee makes in their report. Government competitions were exempt from the Code for special reasons clearly stated, but now the Committees should use its influence to improve the conditions of competitions.

The President: Is there further discussion on this resolution?

Mr. LaFarge: I know nothing more refreshing than the attitude toward competition that has been manifested by some of the first speakers. That is the attitude that competitions are undesirable, and that they ought to be done away with. And it is also refreshing to come out here for further confirmation of the fact that California is a progressive State, and that she is making an actual attempt to bring that condition about by practical legislation. I should like to have somebody inform me exactly how the abrogation of the mandatory clauses in the Code of Competition is going to work toward the suppression of competitions. In other words, it is proposed, as I understand it, to take off the bridle and let her run any old way, with the idea that it is going to produce some sort of orderly restraint. I cannot see it that way. The mandatory clauses governing competitions, as I understand them, would seem to me, in my limited intelligence, to have the practical effect of saying to every owner, every client, be he private individual or corporation, or others: "Yes, if you insist on having a competition-if you won't take our advice and get the work as you should get it by direct appointment, we propose to make you pay." That is a pretty strong argument with most people-making them pay.

The President: Will Mr. Rankin please read that resolution again, so that we may know what it is.

Mr. Rankin: "We recommend, therefore, that the Convention recommend and ratify the work already done by the Standing Committee on Competitions, and that the Committee and the Board of Directors be requested to continue their efforts along the lines recently taken up, making such further modifications in the code as may be necessary to meet objections and criticisms wherever this can be done without sacrifice."

Resolution adopted unanimously.

Mr. Rankin: We recommend that the Board be requested to instruct the Finance Committee to prepare as early as possible each fiscal year, an annual budget, in which the entire expense of the Institute including those of the annual Conventions, shall be so apportioned as to come within the annual income."

Mr. Cram: I move the adoption of that resolution. Seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. Rankin: "Your Committee further recommends that the Board of Directors be requested to prepare for submission to the next Annual Convention of the Institute, amendments to the By-Laws defining the duties of the various standing committees of the Institute."

Mr. Sturgis: It seems to me that that comes within the line of something that is to be taken up later. It is the part of the matter of the routine of organization.

Mr. Rankin: The point is that the present By-Laws provide merely that there shall be certain standing committees which are named, and their duties are defined by the instructions they receive from the Board. It is sometimes impossible for a member of the Institute, unless he makes careful inquiry, to know to just what committee he must apply for certain action or information, and it would seem that under the circumstances a definition of the duties of each committee would be desirable in the By-Laws so that information concerning the duties of the various Committees would be in the hands of every member of the Institute.

Mr. Wheelock: Cannot these resolutions be put in the form of recommendations to the Board of Directors?

Mr. Kohn: I so move.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

The President: The next item is the report of the Committee on Special Committees.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Four reports of Special Committees have been received:

- I. The report of the Committee on Conservation:
- II. The report of the delegate to the National Conference Electrical Code and National Fire Protection Association.
  - III. The report of the Committee on Institute Seal.
  - IV. The report of the Committee on the Bureau of Fine Arts.

There is no report from the Committee on Testing Materials and on Relation of Chapters to the Institute.

On the report of the Committee on Conservation: Your Committee feels this to be one of the most important questions of the day, not only to the Institute, but to the country at large. We recommended the acceptance of the report, with the exception of that portion which refers the approval of a scheme of giving a premium to the owner who builds a fire-proof structure by making concessions in taxation. Owners should be encouraged in every way to build fire-proof structures, but premiums

in taxation would probably be illegal. The architect may influence in many ways the conservation of our natural resources, and the question is one of vital importance. That portion of the report which recommends the substitution of clay products, concrete and steel for lumber is especially recommended to your notice. The country at large is being so rapidly denuded of its forests, that in one or two generations, one of our great natural resources will have disappeared.

We also commend that portion of the report which deals with the strict enforcement of laws governing the construction of scaffolding, hoisting apparatus, derricks, and other machinery used in quarrying, manufacturing and building. The security of life and limb of the workmen indirectly under the Architect's control should be be of especial interest to him. We, therefore, recommend the appointment of a permanent Standing Committee on Conservation, with its duties clearly outlined.

On the report of the National Conference Electrical Code and National Fire Protection Association: This question is one of great importance to the Institute, and we recommend the acceptance of the report, and call attention to that portion which suggests that in some way the Institute and the National Fire Protection Association might get together and agree on the essential basis of a Building Code which would be applicable to the whole country. This is a subject in which the Institute might justly be interested and we recommend the approval of the suggestion that the Institute take up the subject, either through a special committee or through its delegates, and get more closely in touch with the work of the National Fire Protection Association. Your committee recommends that this special committee be appointed, that it secure information and data and find out if there is a common ground on which the Architects and National Fire Protection Association may meet and report on this important matter at the next Convention.

On the report on the Institute Seal: As this matter has been deferred for the present, no comment is necessary, and your committee simply suggests that the report be received and placed on file to be taken up in the future as the Board may direct.

On the report of the Committee on the Bureau of Fine Arts: As this committee has taken no active steps during the past year, we simply recommend the adoption of the report, and that the committee be continued so that should the occasion arise, action could be taken without material delay.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT D. KOHN, Chairman.
W. L. Plack,
CHARLES E. TOUSLEY,
SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, Secretary.
W. R. B. WILLCOX.

Mr. Kohn: I see there is a resolution suggesting that there be a permanent committee on conservation. The report says that there should be a permanent committee, but I understand that that cannot be done without amending the By-Laws. The committee asks for the appointment of a permanent committee on conservation with its duties definitely defined.

The President: Under our constitution and By-Laws, we cannot constitute that a permanent committee, Mr. Kohn. We would have to have a special committee therefore and whenever there was any work to do, it would be on hand to do it. We have had in the Institute for a term of years a committee on conservation, but its work seems to have ceased by reason of the activity of other bodies and this year very little was done by it. There is a committee of the Fire Underwriters at work in the formulation of a broad national building code; our delegates are assisting in that work.

Mr. Kohn: I would move, then, that the Committee on Conservation be continued, if that is acceptable to the convention.

The President: The resolution then would be that the Committee on Conservation be continued and be instructed as to its work.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. Kolm: And that the delegates to the National Fire Protective Association be asked to report at the next convention as to some scheme of greater co-operation between that Association and the American Institute of Architects.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. Deane: When this convention adjourns to-day, it will adjourn to go to the Key Route Station at the Ferry Building; take the Key Route train, if possible at one o'clock, if not possible at one, then at one-twenty, and go to the Key Route Inn where lunch will be served immediately upon your arrival.

Mr. Rosenheim: Relative to the program for visitors to the southern part of the State. We are all anxious to ascertain definitely the arrangements that have been made. It is proposed to leave here Saturday forenoon at ten o'clock for Palo Alto, where about two hours will be spent in inspecting the buildings of the Stanford University; leaving there at one o'clock for San Jose, where luncheon will be served at the Hotel Vendome; then continuing on at three o'clock in the afternoon for Del Monte, spending the night at Del Monte, and the following morning taking the famous seventeen-mile drive; leaving thereabout

noon for Santa Barbara; arriving there about eight o'clock in the evening; spending that night, Sunday night, and the following forenoon, giving ample time for a drive about the city and thenleaving Santa Barbara in the afternoon about half-past two, that will be Monday, and although the program outlined by the Southern California Chapter was for Monday and Tuesday, we will put over our arrangements one day later. In order to entitle us to the use of a special train, it is desirable that at least seventy-five delegates signify their intention of taking this trip. I would like to know as soon as possible how many of you are going.

The President: The next item is that of unfinished business. There seems to be nothing under that heading, so the next matter will be "Presentation of Changes in the By-Laws." The By-Laws to be acted upon now is that referring to reorganization, or the separation of the office of treasurer and secretary.

Mr. Reid: I move that be referred to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Sturgis: As a matter of fact, what the Committee on Re-organization has in mind is pretty clearly outlined in those By-Laws which have been printed and distributed to all of the members, so that unless it is a matter of importance, I should think we can very well vote on the resolution without any further time being taken up in discussion.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

The following resolution was offered, duly seconded, and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the reading of the proposed amendments relating to the re-organization of the business office and the separation of the office of secretary and treasurer, be dispensed with, and, further, that this Convention endorse the proposed idea of reorganization of the office, and that the subject be re-committed to the Board of Directors for further consideration and recommendation to the next Convention."

Article III of the Constitution, Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, read and adopted as follows:

#### ARTICLE III.

## THE INSTITUTE BODY.

SECTION 1. There shall exist two classes within the Institute: An active class to be known as Members, and an Honorary class.

- SEC. 2. The condition of membership in either of these classes shall be honorable service in its respective field as defined in the By-Laws.
- SEC. 3. Among the members there shall be a body of Fellows. The title "Fellow" shall be granted for professional distinction only.
- SEC. 4. In the honorary class there shall exist Honorary Members and Honorary Corresponding Members, as defined in the By-Laws.

The President: The next suggestion made by the Board is Article I of the By-Laws, which was adopted as follows after discussion:

#### ARTICLE I.

#### MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. General Conditions of Membership.—Any resident of the United States, who is a practicing architect, or an architect engaged in professional education, or an architectural draughtsman over thirty years of age, is eligible to Membership if able to submit the required proofs of his professional capacity and honorable personal and professional standing.

# Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5, adopted as follows:

SECTION 2. Application for Membership.—Every person desiring to be admitted as a Member shall be required to pass, or shall have passed such examination or examinations as may be directed from time to time by the Board of Directors. An applicant holding a degree in architecture in an institution recognized by the Board of Directors shall qualify in such other manner as shall from time to time be required by the Board.

SECTION 3. Mode of Election for Members.-When an application for Membership, duly made out, shall have been received by the Secretary of the Institute, he shall announce the fact to every Institute Member in the Chapter of the applicant, or in the State, if there is no Chapter jurisdiction, and shall request from them, upon ballots furnished, a yea or nay vote upon the desirability of the candidate. If it prove, when the ballots are returned to the Secretary, that one or more votes in every ten cast are adverse to the applicant, the applicant shall be notified of the fact and his application shall be no further considered. The name of each applicant who has not been thus rejected shall be sent by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners. which shall examine into his professional capacity, and report thereon to the Board of Directors. As soon as practicable, the names favorably reported shall be sent to every Member of the Institute as applicants for Membership, and the Board of Directors shall invite privileged communications from Institute Members as to the eligibility of the candidate. Not less than two months after publication by the Institute of the names of the applicants the Board of Directors shall ballot upon these names for election, and two negative ballots shall reject. Otherwise the candidate shall be declared elected.



A rejected candidate cannot again apply within a year of the date of his rejection.

SECTION 4. Limitations of Members.—Members shall be eligible to serve as Directors, Chapter delegates, and to perform any Committee service.

SECTION 5. Membership in Chapters.—No person shall be eligible to Membership in the Institute, unless he be at the time a Member of a Chapter, provided that a Chapter exists in the territory in which he resides.

The President: Then we will proceed to the consideration of Section 6, "Change of Locality." "Any member of good standing in both the Institute and his Chapter who shall move his place of business to another locality shall, automatically be transferred to the Chapter governing such locality and he shall be received into such Chapter without payment of an initiation fee."

Mr. Kohn: I move to strike it out.

Mr. LaFarge: I second the motion.

Mr. Kohn: If I may speak to my motion. I do not believe that any Chapter should be enforced to accept into its membership a person transferring his place of professional practice from some other city, without having that member qualify for membership in the new chapter, as though he were coming in *de novo*. I think I may safely say that there are different standards in different parts of the country, which we fully understand. I do not think that any chapter should be forced to accept and put upon its roll of membership any applicant until they ascertain something about him from an investigation.

The President: This says, "In good standing." But I can see the force of your argument.

Mr. Kohn: I think the whole amendment ought to be stricken out.

Mr. Magonigle: I believe the present proposition in the By-Laws sufficiently covers the proposition.

Mr. Baldwin: The gentleman from New York overlooks several things. We are to-day without the existence of such a proposition as is proposed here. If a man resigns from the Chapter, under our existing By-Laws, if I am correct, he is no longer a member of the Institute; on the other hand, he has, ipso facto, to be a member of the Institute to be connected with a Chapter. If a man moves from one city to another and leaves the organization which he is connected with and is not accepted at once in the organization of the city he moves to, then he is no longer a member of the Institute.

A Delegate: I think the gentleman is a little bit incorrect. Supposing a man moves from Washington to Philadelphia; he does not lose his membership in the Washington Chapter until he resigns. I am strongly in favor of this motion proposed by the New York Chapter.

Mr. Waid: I offer an amendment. "Any member in good standing in both the Institute and his Chapter, who shall have moved his place of business to another locality, shall be eligible for election in any other Chapter, but he shall be required to resign from his former Chapter within three months after such election."

Mr. Rankin: Do I understand Mr. Waid to say that the policy of the Board shall be against a member belonging to more than one chapter?

Mr. Waid: The next section follows right along. I will read my amendment again.

Mr. Wheelock: As I understand the motion offered by Mr. Waid, a member would be in rather a peculiar predicament, in that he may be eligible and then not be elected. It does not say definitely what is meant.

Mr. Waid: He does not resign from one chapter until after his election into another.

Mr. Wheelock: It says he may be eligible after he resigns.

Mr. Waid: Any member in good standing, but he shall be required to resign from his former Chapter within three months after such election.

Mr. Rankin: It seems to me that the provision forbidding membership in more than one Chapter is not a wise one. It frequently happens in the formation of new chapters that a member of an existing chapter must lend his name for a short time to the new chapter in order to get the five Institute members required by the By-Laws. I know of a number of cases of that kind, where a new chapter has been formed by men of other Chapters going together with perhaps two or three local men and making application for a charter and a chapter certificate. If a man is not permitted to belong to more than one chapter, it will have the effect of increasing the difficulty of forming new chapters.

Mr. Magonigle: There have been definite cases in New York where a man who was rejected by the New York Chapter could have gone to another Chapter, be elected, and thus become a member of the New York Chapter. So he would be a member of the New York Chapter in spite of us. That is just what we want to guard against. It is a peril, and I think this resolution of Mr. Waid's covers the ground, with the addition of this matter of the initiation fee.

Mr. Willcox: What sort of a body is the Institute which permits the ostracization of a member? The Chapters have a right to discipline their members even against the by-laws and the constitution of the Institute. I should think, to begin with, that a member should be eligible to any chapter, if he happens to move to another locality.

Mr. Waid: I know of a case where a man was unworthy. It was not a mere personal matter at all, but his unworthiness showed positively that we could not think of accepting him; yet he could go to another Chapter where he was not known and get in before we knew it, and thus he could force his way into our Chapter against our will. We feel very strongly about this matter, for that reason. I will offer the following amendment, to my motion: "He shall be received into such Chapter without the payment of an initiation fee." It may be only a minor point, but still I do not quite see the necessity of the declaration, that an individual who has moved from one point to another, shall be eligible to membership in the Chapter in the place he moves to. If it means that he has got to be adopted into the chapter without passing through the usual scrutiny, then the object of the motion is useless.

Mr. Kohn: I think Mr. Waid's motion is unnecessary. I think this whole paragraph might be cut out completely. Section 7: "Representation" covers the point. Section 6 would not be necessary at all. A man could make his application under the present rules and it could be then passed upon. The requirement that he resign within three months would be unnecessary, if section 7 is adopted.

Mr. LaFarge: I would make the suggestion, that if a man moves from one locality to another and is elected into the Chapter of the place to which he goes, he shall be admitted to that Chapter without an initiation fee, provided, of course, he was a member in good standing in the other Chapter that he resigns from, within the proper time. I am not putting that in the form of a motion, but just simply as a suggestion.

Mr. Waid: To meet the remarks that have been made I will present the matter in a little different way. "Any member in good standing

both in the Institute and his Chapter, who shall move his place of business to another locality, may be elected to memberhip in the Chapter of that territory, provided that he shall be required to resign from his former chapter within three months after such election, and that he shall be received in such Chapter without the payment of an initiation fee."

Mr. Rankin: What is the objection to members belonging to more than one chapter? Why should not a man belong to half a dozen chapters if he wants to pay the dues, provided he does not have representation in the Convention from more than one of the Chapters?

The President: I don't know as I can see any objection if section 7 is adopted.

Mr. Rankin: It seems to me that it is a very desirable thing for a man to belong to more than one Chapter, if he chooses to do so. It helps in the formation of new Chapters, and contributes toward their maintenance.

Mr. Waid: Personally, I would not see any objection to that. We might easily strike out that "he shall be required to resign from his former Chapter."

Mr. Cook: There can be no moral objection to any man belonging to a dozen Chapters, if he wants to, but so far as representation in the Institute is concerned, it would be necessary for him to determine what Chapter he desired to represent.

The President: That point is covered in section 7.

Mr. Cook: If section 7 were passed without anything else, it would result in the creation of a new class of representation in the future. A man might belong to the St. Louis Chapter, for instance, and have no vote in choosing delegates to the Convention. It is not a question of whether he is a representative or not. A man that belongs to the Institute should make a choice of the Chapter he desires to support.

Mr. Roeschlaub: It would be all right if this were added to it: "The member when he is elected to the new Chapter would be declared a member after his resignation had been certified up from the old Chapter." Section 7 would make it impossible for a man to belong to but one Chapter.

Mr. Polk: I have no vote as a delegate, but I hope that Mr. Waid's amendment will not carry, for the reason that I do not think it is neces-

sary. The only point in controversy ought to be that any chapter member who desires to change his place of business and his residence may adopt two courses—he can retain his membership in his former Chapter, and therefore his membership in the Institute, but he ought not to be received into the Chapter in the place he moves to unless they are perfectly willing to receive him. I think both clauses are entirely unwise.

Mr. Magonigle: I believe this whole discussion really hinges on section 7, whether a man shall be a member of more than one Chapter. I would suggest that we defer further discussion on section 6 until section 7 is disposed of.

The President: I think that is wise. It there is no objection, we will proceed to consider section 7.

Mr. Cook: If that is adopted, and it is construed literally, we will have a new class of people to deal with, non-representatives.

Mr. Magonigle: I offer a substitute: "No member of the Institute shall belong to more than one Chapter."

Mr. Rankin: The objection to members of the Institute belonging to more than one Chapter evidently is upon the question of representation, and it seems to me that it would be a very simple matter for every member who belonged to more than one Chapter, to be required to elect to which chapter he shall be accredited, for the purpose of electing representatives.

The President: Yes-in which Chapterhe shall vote for delegates.

Mr. Rankin: Exactly, in which Chapter he shall vote for delegates.

Mr. Kohn: A member of the Institute shall not be represented in Convention by more than on Chapter. Will Mr. Magonigle accept that?

Mr. Magonigle: I accept that.

Mr. Cook: I think that adds to the complication.

Mr. Kohn: The amendment I propose is: "A member of the Institute shall not be represented in Convention from more than one Chapter."

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

The President: We will now go back to section 6.

Mr. Waid: I now offer the following amendment: "Any member in good standing in both the Institute and his Chapter, who shall move his place of business to another locality, may be elected to membership in the Chapter of that territory, provided that he shall be required to resign from his former Chapter within three months after such election, and that he shall be received into such Chapter without the payment of an initiation fee." I move that it is the sense of this Convention that three months' resignation be required, in view of finding out whether the members think that should be required.

The President: I think that will settle that point, because that seems to be the point in controversy, as to whether a member shall belong or may belong to more than one Chapter. We can get an expression from the Convention on that point. Isit the sense of the Convention that a member may belong to more than one Chapter? We can discuss that.

Mr. Curlett: I move that we take a recess now, and that this matter be taken up as the first order of business to-morrow morning.

The President: If there is no objection, we will take a recess to meet at the Greek Theater this afternoon.

## GREEK THEATER, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA,

Wednesday, January 18, 1911, 3:40 P. M.

The President: Ladies and Gentlemen: the convention will please come to order. My function is still that of the chairman of the Convention. I will make an announcement, and then introduce President Wheeler of the University, who will speak a few words of welcome. The announcement is that there was a program prepared for this afternoon here of three speeches or papers, but it is found better to give the principal paper, that by Mr. Benton in the hall, at the Convention head-quarters to-morrow afternoon at half-past two, when stereoptican views will be presented in connection with his paper. President Wheeler will now very kindly introduce us to the mysteries of this Greek Theater, and welcome us to the University.

#### ADDRESS OF DR. BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER.

I am very glad to see you here and bid you a welcome to the University, and give you spiritually all the keys, as one can give keys in large abundance without filling your pockets. First of all, I want to give you the key to this building. It is not

to be carried in the pocket; it is to be carried in the heart. It is rough plaster—cement, as they call it nowadays—and has about it very little to give cheer or charm to-day.

I wish you could see it under a clear sky when all the colors are assembled on the seats yonder; as it looked, for instance, when Sara Bernhardt played in the theatre, when the ladies' parasols nodded to her all over the place. Now this park down below here is the orchestra, and this, with the space below the diazoma was occupied by chairs, and people sat in them. You must see this place sometimes filled with people. You must see it under our natural sky. This may be the natural sky for January, but the place does not look right unless there be a blue sky above.

We owe the form of this building to John Galen Howard. He is a dreamer and an inventor. He has erected here a building under the inspiration of Greek architecture. It has a suggestion in it of the theater at Epidauros, but of course that theatre was a great deal larger. The theatre as Epidauros will seat 32,000, and this will seat 7,500—but when every portion of this theatre is filled, even way up there at the top, it makes a population close on to 10,000.

People up there beyond those trees could easily hear me, as I am speaking now. If there be a rustle in the tree tops then you must raise your voice a bit until you have caught the key that will hold the attention of all the people who are seated in those upper rows, and then you can lower your voice again and speak as I am speaking now, provided the articulation is sharp and the sentences well measured. Hurried articulation will not do, but sharp articulation will carry particularly to all parts of this structure. That comes about by following closely the Greek proportions. I have no doubt that in those theatres they heard perfectly. When you see the theatre at Athens with the seats stretched way back at the foot of the Acropolis, and you look way down into the orchestra on the front of the skene, you will recognize very clearly that extraordinary conditions must have existed that the players should be heard. I am convinced that the second important consideration here is that there is nothing to produce ripples. There are no Gothic ornaments to set the air thrilling; here we have simply this spongy dome of air above, and that does not cause ripples.

In speaking here, to be sure, if one is to be heard all over the theatre, one must not move his face backward and forward, but speak directly toward the front and at an elevation of half the rise of the seats back of the diazoma.

Now, let me tell you a bit about what was intended in this building. What is here has cost very little over \$50,000. It is proposed that the rows here before you around the orchestra shall be occupied by marble settles, interspersed with chairs, such as the chair you see in front of you. It is then proposed that the seats above shall be covered with smooth cement. First, it was thought that they might be covered with marble, but we hardly think so now. The cavea is to be crowned with a colonnade supported on double pillars. There is one more course intended above the skene and an arched entrance at the side. With that the building would be tolerably complete, but I doubt whether it will ever be more attractive. I believe the colonade at the top will make it more attractive, but when this theatre is full

you forget that it is made of grey cement, and you only see the colors of the people and the sky and the listening trees above.

What is remarkable about this building to most people, is that it is practical. It may be said that a idealist build it, an admirer of the ancient Greeks and an enthusiast for the old Greek structures. If God would only give us more people who had enthusiasm for such structures so that we might be spared some things that grow up amongst us, as it is now. [Applause.]

I want to say that this Greek building is highly practical. It is the cheapest building we have, and it involves the cheapest units in use.

We hold our commencement here, because we cannot have it anywhere else—we have no space large enough. It has come to be the fad that the man who graduates cannot attend the commencement exercises. We are so highly artificial in these days, that a man is scarcely expected to be present on the occasion of his own graduation. It is telepathic or distant treatment. Here is a place where we can assemble the class. The class sits down here and the President is enabled to get where he can easily see them and point his finger at them, and deal with them as individuals. Then the regents can attend, and also all the donors and well wishers of the University. Then above the students, the masses of people. It takes a great many people to fill up those wedges, and we number our flocks by the tribes assembled and classify them here by means of these wedges. It is a great thing to see a wedge or two there full of fresh Califronia youths, and hearing them cheer or sing.

And then we hold here our Charter Day exercises, if Jupiter Pluvius permits, on the 23d of March. It is just about a toss-up on the 23d of March whether he will or not—but we come up here generally, we look up at the clouds and pray to him, and he has never yet disappointed us. I don't know just what would happen if a shower should break out in the midst of the exercises. I know that two years ago we were listening to Mr. Bryce, who was giving the Charter Day address, and was to receive at the end a degree, and just about as the time came for me to speak, a suspicious cloud climbed up over there at about the corner of the skene, so I thought I would confer the degree on him at once. We thought we would at least do that, and then the rest might take care of itself.

This is a practical building, not only for great exercises like that but for plays, It is a theatre, of course. We have had a series of Greek plays here. We have tried Greek plays in the original Greek and also in translation. Last year we had great success with the Oedipus Tyrranus in translation. I think the people who were in the audience and heard that play liked it a bit better than the original Greek. Of course in the original Greek you don't have to follow the sense. Even if you know Greek, you couldn't follow it either in Greek or English. I sat up on one of the seats up yonder. I think it was when Antigone was being rendered in Greek. I could understand about one word in eight—I think seven or eight—we will put it mildly—about one word in seven or eight, but it did me good to hear the Greek words in the presence of these charming Doric columns, and the entablature. It did me good now and then, to hear a Greek word, and I was very much like the old Scotch lady who was asked

how she liked the new preacher, and she said "All very weel, but it would seem that for three hundred a year, he could gie us a wee bit more Latin." I fancy that when you can hear something coming to you through the air, it sounds suitable to the place, and you in general know what is going on anyway by the action.

One of the most charming of the Greek rituals that we celebrate here is the student dance around the fire. You can see the traces of the student bonfire now, in the middle. They used to call that in Greek times a Thymele, and the boys give something here that would cause the hair to stand upright on the heads of the ancient Greek. They bring together the various waste lumber of the neighborhood and then celebrate, marching around this passageway here, and it is really worth beholding. They feel that it is very much their place.

And then on Sunday afternoons we have concerts here. We call them the half hours of music. The program is contributed and the performers are never paid anything for their services. People take their turn at it. Sometimes it is the violin, but there is nothing that sounds better than the cello. If you can have a cello solo; you have absolutely the most perfect thing in music possible in this enclosure. Sometimes it is vocal music, and then again large choruses come from the churches.

The place is filled. People come from West Berkeley, Oakland, and San Francisco, and bring their wives and children, and their babies. There are generally fifty babies here Sunday afternoon, I will warrant, and they generally sit down on these seats here. There are no chairs brought in for them, because they generally sit on San Francisco Examiners. They spend a most delightful Sunday afternoon. They could not be better off; they enjoy themselves; they know this is a sort of universal rendezvous, and if they come here they will very likely see somebody that they know. And then again they can hear a bit of good music.

It is the most practical place you ever thought of. I don't know whether I should advise you to build one in Boston, or not. It rains, here too—but I should not hesitate to make an appointment here for a meeting or a concert, any day of the year. We have had a series of symphony concerts here, beginning in January, and I think we only lost one. That is a way of insinuating to you how particularly fine our California climate is. We hardly want to admit that it rains at all, but we have to admit that it rains just enough to make this the richest land for agriculture that the sun ever shone one.

This place is typical of what we are trying to do at this University. It is a place, first of all, that answers the ring of history; it is open as the day, and free to the people. You would appreciate that if you were to come here on a Saturday afternoon and see the people coming here, perfectly natural by knowing that this is their institution. They delight to say that they are taxed for it. They love to be taxed and to pay for this University. We are continually asking the citizens of the State to do something for the University. I know that they grumble a little sometimes, as the sums mount up, but they really in their hearts love to do more and more for this University, and as a people, they share in its success.

The people feel that this University is theirs, that it was created for them, and they are striving to make it better in all of its departments, in the interest of a better citizenship. That is the sense in which this theatre in which I welcome you and bid you accept the freedom of this University—that is the sense in which this building is a symbol of this University.

The President: There are no further exercises for this afternoon. We are at liberty now to go about the grounds and utilize the keys that Dr. Wheeler has put into our hands. I thank him for his welcome to-day and we will use our keys to the best advantage.

# THIRD DAY, MORNING SESSION.

## THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. by President Irving K. Pond.

The President: The first announcement to be made is concerning the election. The Committee on Credentials will act as tellers, and the booth will be in the corner near the door. As yet no other nominations have been made. Are there any to come up? for this will be the last chance for nomination.

Mr. Wheelock: I will move that the nominations be closed.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

The President: These ballots will be passed around to the delegates only, and in voting you will please sign your own name and the names of the men whose proxies you may hold.

Mr. Holden: A separate ballot for each delegate, and a separate ballot for each proxy, signed by the name of the man holding the proxy and giving the name of the proxy?

The President: There will be a separate ballot for each delegate present and each proxy, and the delegate will sign his ballot and sign the ballots for the proxy with his own name and with that of the man he is representing.

Mr. Kohn: As I understand it, a cross mark is to be made next to the name of the person you wish to vote for. Is that the way the voting is to be done?

The President: Cross out the name you do not care to vote for. Any name left standing will be counted.

Mr. Magonigle: Is this form here to be considered the official ballot?

The President: It is to be considered the official ballot.

Mr. Holden: I would suggest that in order to make the duties of the teller easier, that a cross be placed opposite the names you care to vote for, instead of marking out those that you do not care to vote for. The President: The Chair will change the order, then, Put a cross after the name of each candidate for whom you desire to vote. I desire to make an announcement concerning the arrangements made for the ladies at the banquet this evening. The officers of the San Francisco Chapter who have had that matter in charge do not seem to be here, and I presume it is incumbent upon me, then, to make the announcement. This, however, is the arrangement of the San Francisco Chapter. The ladies are to assemble and dine by themselves, I think. After the dinner they will be escorted into the banquet hall, in which the speaking will occur.

Mr. Hudson: Do I understand it correctly that each delegate voting is to sign his ballot?

The President: Yes.

Mr. Hudson: Do I understand that a delegate holding two proxies will have to sign three papers?

The President: He signs three papers. Mr. Hudson: Three separate ballots?

The President: Personally, I see no reason, for the signing, but the tellers feel that it will simplify matters for them.

The President: The papers will be presented in this room this afternoon at two o'clock. The first one will be a paper on "Plumbing" by J. Pickering Putnam, of Boston, and that will be followed immediately by an illustrated paper on the "Missions of California," by Mr. Arthur B. Benton. I wish the delegates would urge all visitors, and all those entitled to attend the Convention, especially the ladies, to be here this afternoon, and listen to the paper on Missions of California. Those who are going south will get a great deal of information from Mr. Benton's paper. He knows more of this subject than any one else in Southern California, and has been more intimately concerned with it. Mr. Cook, will you kindly take the chair, and we will proceed with the business of the day?

Mr. Reid: I would like to make an announcement. I would like to say that this evening the lady guests at the banquet will assemble at the southern end of the foyer in the reception room at seven o'clock. They will be met by the Committee there, and will be escorted to their dining room. At the conclusion of their banquet, the same committee

will escort them to the gentlemen's banquet room. The men will assemble at seven o'clock at the northern end of the foyer, and will enter through the western door. In regard to to-morrow, the ladies and gentlemen will assemble at the Clay Street wharf at half-past nine for an excursion around the bay. Afterwards, lunch will be served at Mt. Tamalpais. Transportation will be furnished, so no attention need be paid to that. I may say that we will take the excursion unless it rains very hard.

First Vice-President, Walter Cook, took the Chair.

Mr. Pond: The By-Laws on nomenclature have been passed down to and including section 5 of Article I. Section 6 was under discussion, section 7 having been passed previously. We will now take up the discussions of amendment to section 6.

Mr. Waid: With the consent of my second, the proposed modification has been re-framed as presented to you, with the suggestion that sections 5, 6 and 7 be included all in one section under the title of "Membership in Chapters," making it read as follows: "No person shall be eligible to membership in the Institute unless he be at the time a member of a Chapter, provided that a Chapter exists in the territory in which he resides." Those four lines are as they have been adopted. Add to that: "Any member in good standing may be elected to membership in more than one Chapter, provided that he shall have representation in the Institute in not more than one Chapter designated by him and approved by the Board of Directors."

The Vice-President: In order that this proposition may be in order, we must have the consent of the Convention as to this modification which practically nullifies the adoption of two of these articles, which have already been formally adopted. If there is no objection to considering that that action has been rescinded, we will then consider the motion which has been made by Mr. Waid.

Mr. Waid: My motion includes the clauses already adopted, but to make it perfectly legal, I move for a re-consideration of sections 5 and 7.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

The Vice-President: Mr. Waid's motion is now in order. Will you please read it again.

Mr. Waid: Section 5, entitled "Membership in Chapters." "No person shall be eligible to membership in the Institute unless he be at the time a member of a Chapter, provided that a Chapter exists in the territory in which he resides. Any member in good standing may be elected to membership in more than one Chapter, provided that he shall have representation in the Institute from not more than one Chapter designated by him and approved by the Board of Directors."

Mr. Baldwin: I would move to amend the latter part of Mr. Waid's resolution, so as to make it read as follows: "No member of the Institute shall be an active member of more than one Chapter." He may be a member of as many Chapters as he pleases, but not an active member.

Mr. Pond: The difficulty of that is, the term "active member" does not occur in the nomenclature of the various Chapters. The Constitution and By-Laws would have to be re-modelled in order to include that term. I think Mr. Waid's amendment is definite enough as long as a man is not represented in the Institute by a delegate from more than one Chapter.

Mr. Wheelock: If our members can become members of various other Chapters, their names naturally would be printed in the list of membership. Now, in the work and experience that I have had on this credential committee, I can understand readily what tremendous complications there would be at our Conventions to separate all of the various names and also the confusion that would arise from various Chapters claiming a certain total number of delegates on account of their membership. There must be some way devised, it seems to me, whereby a member's name will be listed, that is, printed in our records, as a member of only one Chapter.

Mr. Mott: It seems to me that if my name were printed in the San Francisco Chapter followed by "Brooklyn," that that would cover the whole ground. I think that would answer in every case.

Mr. Waid: It seems to me that the point is well guarded in the wording. If my mendment is adopted, it is proposed to add to another amendment a sentence, the article headed "Delegates."

Mr. Roeschaub: I think this idea of an architect belonging to more than one Chapter is going to do serious harm to those newer Chapters that are struggling to build themselves up. We have one example in the Colorado field of a Fellow of a number of years standing who will not come into the Chapter, and we need him. He is a man that is prominent, and he has been in the Chapter a great number of years and would be of great assistance to the Chapter, but he refuses to come in. I think that it will be very much better to provide that a man cannot be an active member of more than one Chapter. If he is made an honorary member of any other Chapter, that is all right.

The Vice-President: I understand that Mr. Waid's motion was seconded.

Mr. Roeschaub: I second the amendment.

Mr. Polk: It appears to me that this whole discussion sprung up from an objection of the New York Chapter to the proposed clause recommended by the Board of Directors, that members of one Chapter are ipso facto members of another Chapter, whenever they move. It occurs to me that that was the intent of the Committee in framing these proposed amendments to the By-Laws. The intent was to enable a member of the Institute to preserve his membership in the Institute when he moved from the locality where his Chapter membership existed. Now it ought to be taken for granted that he is a member of the Institute always, unless disqualified for sufficient cause. The objection of the New York Chapter against a member who transfers his place of business or residence becoming ipso facto a member of the Chapter in his new location, is a well founded objection on the part of the New York delegate, but the intent of the framers of these proposed amendments is very plain to my mind, that it is entitled to preserve any man's membership in the Institute—once a member of the Institute, always a member of the Institute, unless he is disqualified for good cause. And it does not seem to me that any change in this amendment here sufficiently covers the ground.

The Vice-President: When you are ready to vote, we will vote on the amendment offered by Mr. Baldwin, and then upon the original motion.

Mr. Waid: I hope the Convention will not adopt the amendment to the amendment, for the reason that individual Chapters are allowed the utmost freedom in regard to their membership. They have a right to curb a member's voting power to any extent that they may choose. They should be allowed the freedom of receiving any man who is a member of any other Chapter with the restriction that a man cannot have representation in the Institute from more than one Chapter.

Mr. Magonigle: Speaking to my "doubles" motion and an objection thereto, I think that the adoption of Mr. Baldwin's proposed amendment would in effect create a new class of membership in the Institute called active members. We have no active members, and there is a distinct reference in that to active membership. I think it would tend to confusion.

Mr. Pond: Mr. Baldwin's idea was active membership in the Chapter, and not in the Institute.

Mr. Magonigle: There is no such class existing.

Mr. Baldwin: My amendment is that no member of the Institute shall be an active member of more than one chapter. I would be perfectly willing to substitute for that: "No member of the Institute shall be an Institute member of more than one chapter," if that conforms to the consent of my second.

The Vice President: Gentlemen, are you ready for the question on the amendment?

Mr. Baldwin: I offer this as an amendment, and will read the whole section. Section 5:

"No person shall be eligible to membership in the Institure unless he be at the time a member of a Chapter, provided that a Chapter exists in the territory in which he resides. No member of the Institute shall be an Institute member of more than one Chapter."

The Vice-President: That is the entire clause.

Amendment was seconded and carried.

The Vice-President: That disposes of sections 5, 6, and 7, making them now one article.

Mr. Waid: Does the amendment as just read cover the point clearly that he may be elected to another Chapter?

The Vice-President: I think that is the understanding, Mr. Waid, that that amendment covers everything, except the question of whether he shall pay a further initiaton fee, and I think that that might properly be left to the Chapter, as the Institute does not presume to dictate the financial arrangements of the Chapters. Are you ready to take up the next article, Number 8?

Mr. Pond: Section 8, "Nomenclature," which will be Section 6 now. (Reading the article.)

The Vice-President: What is your pleasure with regard to that? The article was adopted as read.

SECTION 6. Nomenclature.—Membership in the Institute shall be designated by the initials "A. I. A.," which shall be an abbreviation for "Member of the Amercan Institute of Architects."

Mr. Pond: Article II, "Fellows." The article was read and adopted.

Mr. Pond: There is no further change in any of these sections, I believe.

They were read and adopted as follows:

#### ARTICLE II.

#### FELLOWS.

SECTION 1. General Conditions of Fellowship.—Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects is conferred upon a Member who is a citizen of the United States, who in the opinion of an authorized jury of Fellows shall have notably contributed to the advancement of the profession in design, construction, literature, or education. The above jury shall be composed of the officers of the Institute and such members of the Board of Directors as shall be Fellows. The name of each candidate selected by this jury after having been submitted to the Chapter of which he is a member and to the individual members of the Chapter-at-Large if selected from such Chapter, shall be submitted to the convention following the nomination-and if confirmed, the candidates shall be Fellows of the American Institute of Architects. Individual Chapters may make recommendations for nominations.

SECTION 2. Mode of Election.—Fellows shall be selected at the Annual Convention by Australian ballot from a printed list recommended by the Board of Directors. The polls shall be open for receiving ballots under such rules as the Board of Directors may prescribe. The names of all candidates for election, who do not receive five or more negative votes, shall be read to the convention and delcared to be duly elected as Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.

Rejected candidates are not eligible for election at the next Annual Convention.

SECTION. 3 Nomenclature.—Fellowship in the Institute shall be designated by the initials, "F. A. I. A."

NOTE: Sections 4 and 5 are to be dropped.

Mr. Pond: If Mr. Waid, will refer to the section which he desires to amend, we might take that section up now and settle that question, and then put the rest of these *en bloc*, so as to dispose of all of them at once, because there is no change suggested by the Board.

Mr. Waid: I think it is unnecessary now.

Mr. Pond: In that case, I move you that Article III as itstands printed, Article V, Article VI, Article VII, Article X, Article XI and Article XIII, be adopted as printed. These are changed from the present by-laws by substituting the word member for associate.

Mr. Waid: There is just one suggestion. Article VI, Section 9. I move you that instead of title "other provisions," that we substitute simply "Chapter By-Laws" as a more specific title for that particular section.

Mr. Pond: That is accepted.

Mr. Stead: I move that these By-Laws as corrected and changed be adopted as whole.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

#### ARTICLE III.

#### THE HONORARY CLASS.

SECTION 1. There shall be within the Institute an honorary class composed of persons not eligible to Membership, who have rendered the profession signal and valuable service, and who have conspicuously upheld its aims. This class shall consist of two groups of equal standing and dignity, known respectively as Honorary Corresponding Members and Honorary Members.

SECTION 2. Honorary Corresponding Members.—Any architect not residing or practicing within the jurisdiction of the American Institute of Architects may be made an Honorary Corresponding Member of the American Institute of Architects, that is, of a class corresponding to the Membership of the Institute.

SECTION 3. Honorary Members.—Any person not by profession an architect, who shall have qualified in accordance with the provisions set down in Section 1 of this Article, may be made an Honorary Member of the American Institute of Architects.

SECTION 4. Election.—Honorary Corresponding Members and Honorary Members as provided for in this Article shall be nominated by vote of the Board of Directors and elected by a four-fifths ballot of the delegates in Annual Convention assembled.

SECTION 5. Privileges.—Honorary Corresponding Members and Honorary Members shall not hold office in the Institute nor serve on the Board of Directors. They shall be exempt from dues.

#### ARTICLE V.

#### INITIATION FEE AND ANNUAL DUES.

SECTION 1. Initiation Fee.—The Initiation Fee of all incoming Members except Honorary and Honorary Corresponding Members shall be Tewnty-five Dollars. An election shall become void unless this fee, together with the first Annual Due, is paid within three months of notice of same. No Initiation Fee shall be paid by a Member passing to the rank of Fellow.

SECTION 2. Annual Dues.—The Annual Due of a Member not a Fellow shall be Fifteen Dollars, and of a Fellow Twenty Dollars, payable within the month of January. The due of a Member not a Fellow if elected in July or later shall be Seven Dollars and fifty cents, and of a Fellow Ten Dollars for the balance of the year.

#### ARTICLE VI.

#### CHAPTER BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. Chapter-at-Large.—The Chapter-at-Large is a provisional arrangement designed to give Fellows of the Institute who are not members of Chapters and such Members as reside outside the territorial limits of any Chapter, an equal standing with those who are in Chapters: Provided, however, that the Board of Directors may refuse to recognize persons as members of the Chapter-at-Large if they do not form a Chapter when in the judgment of the Board if Directors there are enough such Members residing near enough together to form a Chapter.

Under it no organization is required, the delegate rights of its several members present at a Convention being defined by the Convention.

SECTION 3. Mode of Formation.—Five or more Members of the Institute may unite to form a Chapter. They shall first draw up and submit to the Secretary of the Institute a form of Constitution which shall be acceptable to the Board of Directors. After a form of Constitution shall have been approved, the intending Chapter shall organize and become incorporated under a State law. Attested copies of the articles of incorporation shall be filed with the Secretary of the Institute, who shall thereon issue to the Chapter a formal Certificate of Chapter Organization. The Board of Directors shall control the issuance of Chapter Certificates and may withdraw them for failure to maintain the submitted Constitution in its true intent and spirit.

SECTION 6. Chapter Membership.—There shall be two classes of membership in Chapters: Institute membership composed of architects who are Members of the

American Institute of Architects, and Chapter membership composed of those only who are eligible or who may become eligible to Membership in the Institute. Chapter members of a Chapter shall become Institute Members of said Chapter by virtue of their election to Membership in the Institute without further action.

Any Chapter may create Honorary and Corresponding membership, and any special classes of membership, in addition to Institute and Chapter membership; but such membership shall not be regarded as Membership of the Institute.

All members of Chapters (except Honorary and Corresponding and special classes) not Members of the Institute, who were elected previous to the adoption of this By-Law (Jan. 8, 1907), shall be classed as Chapter members of their respective Chapters.

The Initiation Fee and annual Dues of its members shall be established by the Chapter.

Secretary and Treasurer, with such other officers and such committees as may be desirable. The President and Secretary shall be Members of the Institute. These two officers, conjointly, shall be held accountable for an official annual report to the Secretary of the Institute upon the condition of the Chapter, to be rendered thirty days before the Annual Convention. This report shall include the number and names of all Members of the Institute, including the number and names of Fellows separately. Each Chapter shall hold an annual meeting, at which meeting the election of the officers of the Chapter shall take place. Delegates to the Annual Convention of the Institute shall be elected at this or some other duly announced meeting. Delegates must be Institute Members. In the vote electing delegates, the same classes of members shall participate as take part in the election of Chapter officers.

SECTION 8. Names of Chapters.—Each Chapter may, with the consent of the Board of Directors, adopt or retain a proper name or title other than its designation as a Chapter of the Institute.

SECTION 9. Chapter By-Laws.—Each Chapter may make By-Laws for its own government, provided they be not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Institute; but in no Chapter shall any class of membership be exempt from the operation of the laws of the Institute, nor free from the obligations imposed by the Institute's Codes, Schedule of Charges, and Regulations.

#### ARTICLE VII.

#### DELEGATES.

SECTION 1. Determination of Delegates.—The President, the two Vice-Presidents, the Secretary of the Institute, and members of the Board of Directors, shall be ex-officio delegates at all Conventions.

Past Presidents of the American Institute of Architects shall have all the privileges of delegates at Conventions.



Each Chapter shall be entitled to send two Delegates, plus one for every ten Institute Members who are Members within that Chapter. Thus, a Chapter containing nine Institute Members may send two delegates; if containing ten Institute Members, it may send three; if containing twenty Institute Members, it may send four, etc. The Delegates of each Chapter shall be duly accredited by the Secretary of their Chapter, and may at their own option transfer their delegate powers to any other non-delegate Institute Member of the same Chapter; but such transfer once made shall be final. The Convention shall decide all questions relative to the right of Delegates to sit in Convention.\*

Should any Chapter, the headquarters of which is more than 1,400 miles from the meeting place of any Convention, be represented thereat by not less than one-third of its full quota of delegates, then each of its delegates so present shall at any division or election be entitled to cast, in addition to his own vote, the vote of any delegate or delegates of his own Chapter whose proxy or proxies he may hold.

#### ARTICLE X.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. Board of Directors.—There shall be nine Directors, in addition to the officers of the Institute, who are Directors ex-officio.

At each Annual Convention, three Directors shall be elected to serve for three years; of these at least two must be Fellows and one may be a Member not a Fellow.

No Director whose term of office has expired shall be reelected for the next ensuing term. This provision does not apply to ex-officio members of the Board.

SECTION 2. Duties of the Board.—The duties of the Board of Diectors shall be as follows: In the interim between conventions of the Institute, the Directors shall be the custodians and conservators of all the properties and interests of the Institute, and they shall have full power and authority, and it shall be their duty to do all things (within the limitations fixed by the Constitution and By-Laws) which, in their opinion, shall be conducive to the welfare of the Institute.

The Board of Directors shall hold at least two meetings in each year, one within thirty days after the beginning of its term of office, and another within thirty days before the regular Annual Convention of the Institute. At the former meeting it shall elect from its membership an Executive Committee, and formulate a plan of action for itself and for said committee for the ensuing official year, and at the last mentioned meeting it shall receive and act upon the reports of officers, of Chapters, and of standing and of special committees, and shall prepare its annual report to the Convention.

The Board of Directors shall make rules for the conducting of examinations for admission to Membership, and shall appoint a Board of Examiners to conduct the examinations.

<sup>\*</sup>Delegates must be Members of the Institute.

The Board of Directors may also, from time to time, formulate and publish for the information of the Institute such rules and regulations at it may deem expedient and necessary to establish for the furtherance of the discharge of its duties and responsibilities. Five shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Directors.

#### ARTICLE XI.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

SECTION 2. Mode of Appointment.—Each of the above Committees shall consist of two or more Members of the Institute. They shall be annually appointed by the President.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

#### AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS.

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Institute by a twothirds vote of the Delegates present and voting, provided notice of any proposed amendment shall have been sent to each Member at least thirty days before the amendment is to be voted upon.

The Vice-President: We have now certain unfinished business, especially the report of the Committee on Resolutions, of which Mr. Waid is the chairman. That committee was unable to render a complete report yesterday, on account of certain committee reports not having been handed in. Is Mr. Waid ready now to finish his report?

Mr. Waid: A resolution has been passed up to me by a member of the San Francisco Chapter, reading as follows:

"Whereas, the ancient Franciscan buildings of California are of such archaeological and historical value, that their further deterioration by decay or their continued modernization by undirected repairs and alterations will work irreparable loss to the State of California and to the nation at large,

Be it Resolved, by the American Institute of Architects, in convention assembled, that it is the sense of this body, that to save the remnants of these greatest of American architectural landmarks, immediate measures should be devised which should safeguard the preservation and restoration of these missions, and invite the cooperation of public spirited citizens with that church in which their title vests.

Resolved, That this resolution be spread on the minutes of the Convention and copies thereof be sent to the ecclesiastical authorities and to the Governor of California."

I move the adoption of the resolution.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. Waid: I have a resolution here offered by the Washington State Chapter, reading as follows:

"In view of the widespread public interest in scientific civic planning, the close relation of architects generally to the subject, and more especially on account of the organized activity of many Chapters of the Institute with the logical, comprehensive and effective planning of cities as its object, therefore,

Be it Resolved, that there shall be a special committee of the American Institute of Architects on civic design, whose duty it shall be to perfect ways and means whereby the Institute as such may most effectually take a proper and helpful part in this vital movement."

To bring this up in proper form, I move the adoption of this resolution and its reference to the Board of Directors with power to modify the by-laws, if, in their discretion, it would be wise to take care of this proposition.

Mr. Sturgis: Before we vote on this, I would like every member of the Convention, more particularly those who have served on the Board, just to consider for a moment the number of committees we have now and the amount of work that is put upon the Board, and upon the committees, and question as to whether it is proper that another committee should be added to the list that the Board looks after now. Many of the large cities have special committees who are doing just this sort of work now; and reports of those special committees are printed and circulated and are doing a great deal of public service. I do not by any means feel convinced that this is a bad move, but I do think it is one that we should not vote on in a hurry.

Mr. Polk: In regard to the committee proposed by the Washington State Chapter, that is a standing committee in the Institute on civic planning, I think it is a wise recommendation, and notwithstanding Mr. Sturgis's warning that the Institute itself is a little over-burdened with standing committees, it seems to me that if it is a fact that you have so many standing committees, and that they cannot do their work, that it would be a wise thing on the part of the Institute to consider the abolishment of some of the committees in favor of this very important committee. But, however, I do not believe that Mr. Sturgis's

fears are well grounded. I think the time is ripe in the Institute for the appointment of such a committee, and in regard to the vast amount of work to do, I would suggest that the great job and the big job is to educate the public. You ought to have a re-organization of your press committee—a regular press agent on the daily papers in the different cities in this country. Newspapers do not go out looking for news; news has to be brought in to them. They only send out for news of the courts, police news, murders, suicides, divorces, and so forth. There is no question that a lot of news never gets into the newspaper unless it is brought there. If we do not have a press agent, some matter of importance to our profession does not get into the paper; therefore, if we had a press agent in connection with civic planning, we could reach the public and make more rapid strides in the advancement of education than we have been doing in the past. Architects get very little notice in the daily papers in comparison with the medical and other professions.

The Vice President: I would like to say one word. The Institute is making manifest duties, and it has some limitations. It seems to me, however, that this matter of civic planning is one of tremendous importance, and I think in the creation of the committee suggested, we are simply embracing an opportunity that we ought not to let slide.

Mr. Magonigle: This committee produced a very voluminous work upon uniform contracts and specifications. The value of that workis important, unquestionably. The committee has been working on that for a great many years, but we have never seen that document. I think that is a matter of infinitely more importance than this. I desire to say that I support Mr. Polk's remarks heartily.

Mr. Cram: I appreciate the importance of this committee in regard to municipal matters. I support the most that has been said, but I think there is something in the statement made by Mr. Sturgis, that we have too large a number of standing committees already, some of which are extremely active, and some not active at all. I suggest as a possible compromise the changing of the name of the standing committee on Government Architecture to the Committee on Public Architecture, re-organizing that committee and giving it new duties. All matters that now should have been handled by the committee on Government Architecture would naturally be handled by this proposed committee

on municipal improvements. I offer that as a suggestion only. Personally, I support the motion in favor of the committee.

Mr. Magonigle: Would Mr. Cram accept the suggestion of the new title?

The Vice President: Excuse me, Mr. Magonigle, while this is entirely germane to the subject, there is a specific resolution before the house and under discussion.

Mr. Magonigle: Then I offer an amendment in the form that Mr. Cram suggested, with the exception that this committee as re-organized be called the Committee on Civic Design. I think that will cover it.

Mr. Pond: I rise to a point of order. Are we talking of creating a standing committee? That is impossible under our by-laws, and cannot be discussed here. If you choose to instruct the Board to appoint a special committee, that would be quite apropos. But the standing committee could not be considered.

The Vice President: The point is well taken. The motion before the house is for the creation of a standing committee, and the Chair will rule that that motion is out of order, because we cannot create a standing committee.

Mr. Kohn: The motion was not to create a standing committee. He suggested that the Board of Directors be instructed to prepare an amendment to the by-laws.

Mr. Waid: That is the purpose of the motion, Mr. Chairman, I understand Mr. Magonigle's amendment to be that instead of creating a standing committee, that there be a change in the name of another committee, to have the duties referred to in this resolution.

The Vice President: The Chair is of the opinion that it is not competent, without an amendment to the by-laws, to do away with any existing committee or change the duties of the committees which we have.

Mr. Waid: Couldn't we do that, inasmuch as we have the by-laws before us for amendment to-day?

The Vice President: My impression is that notice of any change in the by-laws has to be given a certain time before the Convention.

Mr. Polk: I would suggest that the resolution be amended to read that the Board of Directors be requested to appoint a special committee. You can do that without conflicting with the by-laws.

The Vice President: Is the amendment accepted by the proposer? Mr. Waid: Yes.

Mr. Mills: I think the matter is of so much importance that it ought to be handled by a standing committee, although I know we already have a good many standing committees. A special committee can take care of the matter in the interim, but it ought to be handled by a standing committee.

The Vice President: The motion is now before you on the original motion as amended, by which the Board of Directors is instructed to appoint a special committee for the purpose named in the amendment. Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Waid: I will read the resolution again. (Reads.)

Mr. Mills: Is this supposed to be another one of the duties of the committee on Government Architecture?

The Vice President: No, sir. The Board of Directors is instructed to appoint a specal committee for this purpose.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

President Pond resumed the chair.

The Secretary re-read the telegram from the Washington Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Stead: I move that the Institute instruct its Board to call the next meeting in the City of Washington.

Mr. Cook: I think that is unquestionably what will be done. But I question the wisdom at this moment of actually tying our hands. There may occur various eventualities which might make it desirable to do otherwise. While I think the prospect of those eventualities extremely remote, I think it is unwise to bind ourselves a year in advance.

Mr. Kohn: I move to amend the motion by making it a matter of recommendation to the Board of Directors.

The President: I think that is a wise thing to do. We will acknowledge the receipt of their invitation, and have it referred to the Board of Directors.

Motions seconded and unanimously carried.

The President: If there be no further business to come before the body this morning, we will take a recess until two o'clock. Please be here promptly, so that we may listen to the papers, and finish up a short matter of routine business and adjourn as early as possible.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President: The convention will please come to order. The first matter to be considered this afternoon is a paper by J. Pickering Putnam, of Boston, concerning the subject of "Plumbing." The paper will be read by Mr. Jenney.

Mr. President and Members of the Institute: I have here drawings representing two methods of plumbing the same house, one, sometimes called the two-pipe system, being designed in conformity with the average plumbing laws prevailing in the United States, and the other in accordance with a simpler or so-called one-pipe system which promises before very long to take the place of the more complicated and costly one. The plans are, with a few unimportant modifications, of a house in Boston which I have recently rebuilt in part and enlarged, and which, therefore, show plumbing substantially as it had actually been executed under Boston laws.

The simpler arrangement is the one I recommend but which the owners could not obtain on account of the plumbing ordinances. Its cost would have been less than half of the one which was executed, and its convenience and safety immeasurably greater. This statement of cost is corroborated by the estimates of three leading plumbers which I give herewith.

In the two-pipe arrangement in this building there are two independent rainwater conductors, both trapped at the bottom before entering the house drain. In the simpler arrangement a single conductor is used, and it serves also as the only soil pipe required. It descends in an ample ventilating slot or recess in one of the party walls at about middle distance between the front and the back of the house.

The use of antisiphon traps on the fixtures does away with all need of back venting.

The bath room in the two-pipe arrangement has an outer exposure on the southfront with a window for direct light and ventilation, while in the one pipe plan the bath room occupies less valuable space near the center of the house where it receives continuous ventilation through heated flues and ample artificial light.

This house is occupied only in the nine cold months of the year, and is closed during the summer. Hence, when the bath room windows in the two pipe-arrangement are opened for airing, the ventilation acts of necessity in a direction exactly opposite to that which is intended because the warmer column of air in the house rises to allow the colder and heavier column from without to enter. The result is that all the bad air in the bath room including all the imaginary disease germs still supposed by many to be inseparably connected with plumbing pipes, are blown straight into the house and distributed impartially through the various living rooms, parlor, reception and dinng room, for the equal benefit of all the occupants. This being lawful and fashionable is still accepted by the unreasoning public as the best possible arrangement.

The simpler plan provides a constant powerful upward and outward ventilation carrying all bad air and possible odors directly out of the house, incidentally ventilating the entire building and doing its work automatically and without the dangerous draughts necessitated by window ventilation.

Now that modern science has demonstrated the absence of disease germs from sewer air, we know that direct sun's rays are not required in bath rooms, and that in fact proper artificial lighting is actually preferable because it furnishes in its heat the motive powers adapted to produce or increase the ventilation of the room.

On the other hand sleeping and living rooms do need direct sunlight so that the interior arrangement of the bath room performs the double service of ensuring for its immeasurably better ventilation, and of reserving all window space for the rooms which actually require it.

In our complicated arrangement the use of extra heavy lead calked cast iron pipes enforced by the law no doubt because thinner pipes could not stand the severe strains applied to the pipe by the caulking iron and by the hydraulic test, and because shrinkage and settlement in the building materials are bound to fracture thin pipes and plumbing fixtures where rigid lead caulked joints are used.

In our simple plant, on the other hand, we have designed to use flexible joints and to abolish theuse of lead caulking and thehydraulic test altogether. In this case pipes of so-called "standard" thickness, weighing just half as much as the "extra heavy" pipes, are known to be amply thick enough to serve in plumbing work with safety for a life time, and inasmuch as the new flexible jointing has been proved to be permanently reliable and less than half as expensive to make as the utterly unscientific and unreliable lead jointing now in vogue, we are able to cut in two the cost of every foot of cast iron piping used in the plumbing of the building.

Finally, the "main house" or "disconnecting" trap with its foot vent pipe, has been omitted in our improved plan in virtue of which when this omission becomes generally adopted, the sewers will become so amply ventilated through every house drain and soil pipe, that the air within them will surpass in purity that of the famous Paris Sewers now visited by thousands of visitors of both sexes every year as among the very interesting sights of the gay metropolis.

The money savings effected by all these improvements are shown by the following careful plumbers' estimates already referred to.

In the two-pipe arrangement there are two main 4-inch extra heavy soil pipe stacks, which is the average number found in both city and country houses throughout the United States. These have here 100 feet of pipe, 40 joints, and 18 fittings, and cost for all material and labor including applying the hydraulic and all other tests required by the law as well as the usual fair plumbers' profit, \$133 (omitting the odd cents for brevity).

One of these main soil pipes might be dispensed with as shown in the simple plan. Next there are the two rain water stacks usually in city houses either inside the house to avoid freezing, or outside, one for the front and one for the rear. These require here 85 feet of 4 inch extra heavy pipe with 20 joints and 9 fittings, and cost, by the plumbers' estimates, (taking in each case the average between the three figures sub-

mitted) \$115.00. Both of these pipes should be done away with where the combined system of sewerage is used, because the 4-inch soil pipe stack is more than amply large enough to take care of all the rain from the roof, and because the combination of the rain with the soil pipe greatly improves the flushing.

We have next the 4-inch main drain pipe with its 45 feet of extra heavy pipe 31 joints and 9 fittings, costing \$85.00. Then come the branch waste pipes which cost \$65.00. Next the two stacks of useless back vent pipes with their branches having 180 feet of pipe of various sizes, 40 joints and 19 fittings and costing \$91.00.

Finally there is the main house trap and its fresh air inlet pipe, costing \$30.00, a fair average for this foolish obstruction to ventilation and sewerage outflow. It involves an average of at least 20 feet of 4-inch extra heavy piping, a dozen joints and half a dozen fittings including the trap itself. When the fresh air inlet pipe is carried up to the roof as is often considered advisable for the purpose of carrying sewer gas away from the street level and up above the roof, on the same principle which directs that all soil and drain pipes shall discharge not less than 10 or 15 feet away from any window, then the cost of this item mounts up to double the figure we have given above as a fair average, but as the ordinances do not require this upward extension. I have not included it.

The average allowance for testing when the hydraulic and other tests for tightness are required by law is put by plumbers at \$25.00. The hydraulic test is a very costly and entirely inexcusable extravagance, involving an undue strain on the lower end of the stacks and none at all on the top.

All the above items foot up to \$615.00 for the sanitary drainage. The fixture shown in this plan are good but simple cast iron enameled fixtures, and cost with their traps \$290.00. To this must be added a number of expansion joints in the main cast iron stacks, to diminish fracture in piping and fixtures due to settlement or shrinkage of the building, where rigid joints are used, for which I think a moderate allowance would be \$60.00. Adding these two items to the drainage cost we have a total of \$965.00

The cost of the cold and hot water supply and circulation pipes including the copper boiler is \$254.00, making a grand total for all the plumbing and water supply of \$1220.00. In this plan the upper story bath room occupies the southwest corner of the house and has one window. As a rule both bath rooms are thus supplied with outer exposure on the mistaken idea that windows with sun exposure are essential in bath rooms for perfect sanitation.

Turning now to one pipe the simpler plan in which all the bath rooms occupy the center of the house, the southwest corner then becomes available for bed chambers in which direct sunlight and outer air is without question essential for complete sanitation. The two extra bed rooms thus acquired when both the main bath rooms are moved from an outer exposure to the interior of the house, means a large increase of rental value.

The cost of the single flexible jointed soil pipe and its branches of "standard" hickness required under this one pipe plan is \$51.00 by the plumbers' estimate as

before figuring in the same manner. The drain pipe also of "standard" thickness and flexible jointed figures out at \$32.00. The testing of all the pipes in this system by a sensible scientific smoke and low air pressure test costs only \$3.00. The number of feet of piping in the entire one pipe system of all sizes and "standard" weight amounts to only 115 against 475 feet of extra heavy pipe in the two-pipe system which is equivalent to 950 feet of standard pipe, so that the simple system contains less than one-eighth as many pounds of cast iron piping as the complicated system. The number of joints and fittings in the two systems is in similar proportion.

Assuming the same fixtures to be used in the two systems the total cost of the sanitary drainage in the simple system including the \$68.00 for setting the fixtures amounts to only \$135.00, which is almost exactly one-quarter the cost of the corresponding work in the two-pipe system. Adding to this the cost of the fixtures themselves amounting as before to \$290.00, we have a total for the whole sanitary plumbing in the one-pipe system of \$445.00 against \$963.00 in the other, which is less than half.

Add now for the water supply piping as before \$254.00 and we have a total of \$709.00, as against \$1217.00 or a little more than half. But the saving of the outer bath room space for a bed chamber or for two bed chambers, where, as is usual, both bath rooms have outer exposures, our \$1217.00 must evidently be increased by the value of these two extra bed rooms.

The average value per cubic feet for houses of this class is estimated at between 25 and 30 cents. It was in this case found to be 30 cents. The bed rooms measure 10x12 feet and are 10 feet high, giving a cubical contents of 1200 feet, which at 30 cents a cubic foot gives an increased sale value of \$360.00 per room or \$720.00 for the two. The loss of interior closet value due to placing those bath rooms in the center of the house, is nearly offset by the space consumed and construction cost of the three story air shaft and roof ventilating skylight required by the law for the lower water closets in the two-pipe system. It seems fair, therefore, to say that the luxury of having outside window and sun exposure for these two bath rooms adds \$720.00 to the real cost of the two-pipe plumbing when comparing it with the single pipe system, and this gives us \$1937.00 for the real cost of the former against \$709.00 for the latter. In other words the two-pipe system costs here \$519.00 more than twice as much as the one-pipe system.

Under no form of reasoning can the greatly increased value of the property due to the addition of two such sunny bed rooms be overlooked except under the assumption that the conclusions of modern science as to the freedom of sewer air from disease germs are unfounded, and that consequently the old fashioned idea that sunlight is still needed in bath rooms for the purpose of destroying such sewer germs, and that the most effective bath room ventilation is to be obtained by temporarily opening windows upon the outer air rather than by the scientifically regulated and constant active suction of heated ventilating flues. The motive power I have installed in the house under consideration consists first in the main supply and return pipes of a vapor system of heating, and second in the heat of the lighting burners. These burners

urnish a brilliancy of bath room illumination superior on the whole to window light, not only because windows supply no light at all at night, but also because the shades must be drawn during the day for privacy, whereas, cheerful and brilliant illumination may be had at all times in the inner bath rooms ornamented or tempered to any extent desired by leaded glass as indicated.

Even direct fresh air may be introduced at very slight additional expense by the aid of a duplicate set of air supply pipes built in the general heated flue connecting each bath room independently with the outer air. This direct air supply will then be tempered in stormy freezing weather by the adjoining steam and return mains and by the light burners, and its volume may be easily regulated by dampers. Both of these refinements are practically unattainable when outside windows are alone depended upon.

Part of the saving effected by our new arrangement may properly be applied toward installing better plumbing fixtures and more of them. Accordingly in the simpler plan two complete bath rooms have been added to the outfit, and solid earthenware has been substituted for galvanized iron in the service sinks and laundry trays. In addition to this, automatic flush pots have been installed on the sinks forming an important measure of protection against grease clogging in the kitchen waste pipes. The amount of money saving which would be effected by the simplifications I have advocated above becomes still more startling when applied to whole cities. According to our Census the average cost of all buildings annually erected in recent years in the 49 principal cities of the United States has been over six hundred million dollars per year. The average cost of the plumbing in these buildings is estimated by good authority at 7 per cent of the total which makes its annual cost about 42 millions, of which according to our fingers between 15 and 20 millions might have been annually saved.

Taking for example the year 1906 which was somewhat better than the average building year, the cost of buildings erected in San Francisco in that year was nearly 35 millions, of which nearly 2½ millions went into plumbing, and of this about a million could have been saved if the difference in the cost of the two systems of plumbing in that year was as I have described. In the future rebuilding of the city a most unusual opportunity seems to be afforded in this direction for both money saving and sanitary advantage. New York City erected in the same year nearly 156 millions worth of new buildings of which the plumbing probably cost 11 millions, from 4 to 6 of which might have been saved. Chicago erected that year 65 millions worth of building, 4½ millions of which went into plumbing and a couple or so of millions was thrown away; and our City of Boston erected at the same time 23 millions worth of buildings throwing away between 6 and 7 hundred thousand dollars in useless piping.

I believe the American Institute of Architects is better able to effect a reform in this department of building than any body of men in the country, because while absolutely disinterested they are better equipped than any other body to view the situation broadly and scientifically and to exert upon legislators the kind of influence

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which will compel them to take action in behalf of the public against the pressure of selfish interests and the inertia of ignorance and indifference. Upon us, at any rate, lies a grave responsibility in the matter of bringing about this reform because it is to us that our clients, the public, look to safeguard their interests and health in all departments of building construction.

I would suggest that some immediate action be taken in the Institute recommending such simplifications as it is now prepared to make and that also a Committee be appointed by the President to investigate the situation and report their findings with recommendations for further action in the direction of simplicity at the earliest possible moment. In the meantime I have prepared a simplified plumbing code which is a modification of codes I have been asked to prepare for the use of a number of cities, and which have been in part adopted by them, after conservatism had, however, expunged several provisions for simplification which seemed to me to be among the most important.

This code together with some observations and demonstrations in sanitary plumbing giving in some detail my grounds for the recommendations I have made in this paper, which the limit of time allowed me has prevented my even briefly reviewing here, form the substance of a little book to be published by Doubleday, Page & Co., of New York, which I have dedicated to the Boston Society of Architects in recognition of their conscientious efforts in revising the building laws of our city. I refer to it as a means of filling out some of the defects of omission which, however, are very likely the least of the defects you may find in this paper.

The President: The next item of business is the report of the teller's.

Mr. Wheelock: The tellers report that the total number of votes cast is 91 for officers and directors of the Institute, as follows:

For President	Irving K. Pond	91
First Vice-President	Walter Cook	91
Second Vice-President	E. M. Wheelwright	91
Secretary and Treasurer	Glenn Brown	91
For Directors	B. S. Hubbell	4
	Thomas R. Kimball	67
	Wm. R. Mead	33
	Milton M. Medary	66
	D. H. Perkins	36
	A. F. Rosenheim	52
	T. C. Young	14

### Therefore:

Irving K. Pond is elected President.
Walter Cook is elected First Vice-President.

E. M. Wheelwright is elected Second Vice-President.

Glenn Brown is elected Secretary and Treasurer. Thomas R. Kimball is elected Director for three years. Milton B. Medary, Jr., is elected Director for three years. A. F. Rosenheim is elected Director for three years.

The election for Fellows of the Institute is as follows: 86 ballots were cast for the seventeen Fellows nominated by the Board of Directors, resulting in 16 being duly elected, the names are as follows:

Names.	Chapters.
Arthur B. Benton	Southern California.
Harry J. Carlson	Boston.
John A. Dempwolf	Southern Pennsylvania
Frank W. Ferguson	=
Thomas M. Kellogg	Philadelphia.
Robert D. Kohn	New York.
Arthur Little	Boston.
Robert Maynicke	New York.
Milton B. Medary, Jr	Philadelphia.
George C. Nimmons	Illinois.
John Beverley Robinson	New York.
Phillip Sawyer	New York.
William B. Stratton	Michigan.
D. Everett Waid	New York.
W. R. B. Willcox	Washington State.
Charles H. Bebb	Washington State.
н	. B. Wheelock,
F.	H. Holden,
Fe	ernand Parmentier.

The President: The report of the tellers is received and placed on file. I wish to announce that Clay Street wharf is the place and 9:30 the time of the meeting to-morrow morning, to take the trip across the bay. At the conclusion of the paper which follows, certain remaining business of the convention will be attended to. There are important resolutions to be presented, so I hope that the delegates will not leave the hall and leave us without a quorum. We will now listen to the reading of the paper on the "Missions of Upper California" by Mr. Arthur B. Benton, of the Southern California chapter, a newly elected Fellow.

Tellers.

Mr. Benton: Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Institute: I certainly should fail in courtesy if I failed at this first opportunity to thank you for my election to Fellowship, and to say to you that I appreciate it most profoundly.

THE FRANCISCAN MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA—THEIR HISTORY AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS.

#### By ARTHUR BURNETT BENTON.

The twenty-one Franciscan Missions of Alta California, with their several Asistencias or out-posts, rank in architectural importance with the historic buildings of our Colonial period of the Atlantic coast. They lack for us the consummate interest attaching to these ancient buildings, enriched by the traditions of the founders of the American Republic, that are monumental of its early development, and of our forefathers whose influence so dominant in the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, is still so persistent in shaping our national life: but these old Missions are speaking witnesses of the introduction into our borders of a type of civilization with different ideals, whose full influence on our territorial expansion and the customs of our people cannot be rightly estimated until the development of the Southwest shall have approached more nearly that of the Mississippi Valley and the Eastern coast.

Certain it is that this great region, destined to be one of the most populous within our limits, owes vastly more to the Spanish occupation than our people have now the wit to perceive or the courtesy to acknowledge. The historic importance of the Missions will become more apparent with the passing years, and I am confident that with the growth of appreciation of the virtues of the Mission builders as pioneers of civilization in the wilderness, will come a better realization of the architectural excellencies of their works, not indeed comparable in design or in execution with the best buildings of the populous cities of Mexico and South America, or with the best of our eastern Colonial work, but nevertheless, to my thinking, possessing characteristics most admirable in their consistent emphasis of a high ideal in their design and in their very noble use of many base and common materials in their construction, for I take it that ideality and adaptation to environment are fundamental architectural virtues, which may, under some conditions, overrank even academic correctness and the niceties of perfected construction.

To appreciate Mission architecture we must know the history of their founding and have a clear conception of the extraordinary isolation of their locations at the time of their construction. Fifty years after the Columbus discovery, in the year 1542, one Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator in the employment of Spain, discovered and to some extent explored the coast of Alta California. The hardships endured by the sailors of his two small vessels, and Cabrillo's death through accident on San Miguel, one of the Santa Barbara Channel Islands, were dishearten-

ing. The expedition, moreover, neither found gold, nor an easterly passage to the Atlantic, nor a mainland connection with Asia, which three quests were the precious fleeces for which Spanish Argonauts of the 16th Century sailed the North Pacific, and no further expeditions were sent to California for many years.

In 1579 Sir Francis Drake came this way. Had he founded a colony of sturdy Englishmen like those of Jamestown or Plymouth, how different would have been the problem of the Pacific to-day! But he, too, was in quest of gold, not in mines but aboard rich Spanish galleons from Mexico to the Orient. Afterwards, in 1602-3, the second Spanish exploration of the Upper California coast was undertaken by Gen. Don Sebastian Vizcaino, with a principal object of finding a safe harbor for vessels sailing from the Philippines to New Spain. According to his own report he went as far as forty-two degrees north, or the present north limit of California, and returned to Mexico, recommending the improvement of the harbor of Monterey. Later for more than one hundred and fifty years, the native Indians, here more numerous than anywhere else in what is now the territory of the United States, dwelt conditioned more favorably for the struggle for existence than their contemporaries east of the Rockies, without molestation from white settlers.

It was not the love of gold nor the desire for territorial expansion that at length proved the chief incentive for the settlement of white men in California. Her pioneers were animated by that great fervor of missionary zeal kindled by St. Francis of Assisi. Their quest was the souls of the heathen, their ambition the enlargement of Christendom. When, in 1769, Padre Junipéro Serra, President of the Missions of Lower California, led his party of pioneers from Villicata in Lower California, to San Diego Bay, it was through hardships that would have been unsurmounted by a less courageous captain. At San Diego he found the naval expedition, which had been four months making its way from La Paz, a distance of but seven hundred miles, an indication of the difficulties of navigation with the poor ships and inaccurate charts of the time.

After the arrival of the Spaniards there were numerous deaths by sickness. The Indians, at first friendly, became for a time hostile and had to be placated, but on July 16, 1769, the Mission of San Diego was founded and civilization in Alta California had its beginning. In June, 1770, the second Mission, San Carlos de Monterey, was established. Before Junipéro's death in 1784, seven other Missions, San Antonio de Padua, San Gabriel Archangel, San Luis Obispo de Tolosa, Francisco de Assisi (Dolores), San Juan Capistrano, Santa Clara and San Buena Ventura were founded.

The physical difficulties encountered in this work, extending over six hundred miles of wilderness, with its nearest outpost seven weeks journey from the older settlements, could have been conquered by none but most indomitable spirits. The success of their endeavors was phenomenal. La Perouse, a French naval commander, who visited California in 1786, states that at that time there were five thousand one hundred and forty-three Indians in the Missions of Upper California. That they were not held in subjection by force is evidenced by the record of the same officer,

that at the time there were but two hundred and eighty-two soldiers and about one hundred officers and friars all told, in both Upper and Lower California, extending over a distance of eight hundred leagues. "The Friars were stationed, by twos, from sixty to one hundred miles apart."

There can be no doubt that Junipéro Serra was an ideal missionary and pioneer, and while none of the great stone churches were built during his lifetime, the ruins of the adobe buildings of the earliest period are convincing proofs of his skill as a builder. He was of Spanish birth, a most ardent Franciscan, and one of the best men of his time. He lies buried in the church of San Carlos, Carmel Bay, Monterey.

By 1804 nineteen Missions were established and "a man might ride from San Diego to Monterey by easy stages, spending each night as guest at a Mission establishment." In 1812 a series of earthquakes brought widespread disaster to the Missions, but they were rebuilt on a larger scale than before. In a few years thereafter their wealth had grown to vast proportions. Agriculture and grazing were the principal sources of income, but at all the Missions manufacturing establishments of various sorts were also in operation. At many places massive stone churches were erected, and large monasteries surrounded by shops and dwellings, constituting populous towns of several thousand inhabitants. The Padres were wonderfully successful in civilizing the Indians, and while there were instances of cruelty by the one and revenge and reprisal by the other of these partners in the upbuilding of the new commonwealth, it seems certain that harmony prevailed to a degree far greater than in any similar effort at colonization with whose record I am familiar.

The administration of the Missions was by the friars, under a prefect or president, who was responsible to the Franciscan College of San Fernando in Mexico. A general purchasing agent was kept in the City of Mexico and there were shipping agencies at convenient ports. The income of the Missions was derived from the sale of products and from the "Pius Fund," originally belonging to the Jesuit Order, but on the suppression of that order seized by the Spanish Government and held in trust for the Missions. The Government required that at the expiration of ten years the Indians of the Missions should be formed into communities or pueblos, when the Missions would become the parish churches. The plan was good, but ten years was far too short a time in which to prepare the Indians for the independence of the pueblo.

Very early the pueblos of Los Angeles and San Jose were founded by the Spanish Government and what was known as "Presidial Pueblos" had gradually grown up around the Missions San Diego and Monterey, Santa Barbara and San Francisco. In these, persons not in sympathy with the missionaries' work and jealous of their control, both civilians and soldiers increased in numbers, and the military authorities often opposed their measures to those of the friars.

In 1813 the Spanish Government passed an act of secularization, which was not, however, enforced. In the quarrel over Mexican independence the Missions remained loyal to Spain and many friars left the country rather than take the oath of allegiance to the Mexican government when finally established. The political situation under the new Republic in California, was worse even than it was in Mexico,

although that seems hard of belief, and the Missions suffered greatly. In 1834 the governor of California, acting on orders from Mexico, issued the edict for their secularization, and for the "emancipation of the Indians." The Indians, however, "should be obliged to join in such labors of the community as are indispensable in the judgment of the political chief."

Out of one hundred and sixty families at San Diego, but ten were willing to accept of this "emancipation." One-half the movable property was to be divided among the "emancipated persons," each head of family to be given four hundred square yards of land. Everything else was to be put in the hands of the administrators subject to the federal government, which was to provide for the support of the fathers left in charge of the church and the church properties. "These laws," says Dwiinelle in his history, "whose ostensible purpose was to convert the missionary establishments into Indian pueblos, their churches into parish churches, and to elevate the Christainized Indians to the rank of citizens, were executed in such manner as to result in the plunder and complete ruin of the Missions and the demoralization and dispersion of the Indians."

For years after the secularization act was passed, each governor used his own devices for making all he could out of the Missions, renting them, dividing them for use of colonists and selling them. In 1834 there were from 20,000 to 30,000 Indians in the Missions. In six years their numbers had shrunk to 6,000 and the livestock from 800,000 to 6,300. When the United States took possession of the country many Mission lands were held by squatters, with outright or title. After litigation the United States Courts made what restoration was practicable of the old churches and some fragment of the Mission lands to the Roman Catholic Church.

For many of these facts I am indebted to Helen Hunt Jackson's book, entitled "Glimpses of California and the Missions," which I commend to those desirous of obtaining a short, sympathetic, and, I believe, a trustworthy account of the Mission period of California history.

Any intelligent consideration of the architecture of the Missions without a right conception of the character of their builders is impossible. Their founders were Franciscan friars, vowed to poverty, to works of charity, to celibacy. In their architecture, as in their lives the secular was always subordinated to the religious. They built no marts of commerce, no courts of justice, no halls of government, no palatial dwellings, no cities. All their architectural aspirations were centered in their churches. Even where the monasteries were large, as at San Fernando and Santa Barbara, they contained no great or ornate apartments. The chambers were plain cells. In the churches on the contrary, were employed all the art and ornamentation within the compass of the builders, supplemented by extensive importations from Mexico, Spain and the Orient.

The most prominent characteristics of the Mission ground plans were their spacious patios, their long cloisters, their deliberate perspectives, all of which are inherent in those types of architecture derived from the Italian Renaissance. It is frequently asserted by writers on the Missions, that their architecture obtains from Moorish sources. That there are traces of Moorish influence, as is common in

much of the architecture of Spain, is true, but that Christian zealots should deliberately adopt the architecture of their worst infidel enemies is inconceivable, even if it were not historically certain that the Renaissance style of architecture, introduced from Italy, was the prevailing fashion in Spain, at the end of the fifteenth century, when America was discovered, was carried to all the Spanish colonies by the conquerors, and has remained an especial favorite of the Roman Church everywhere. In common with the ecclesiastical buildings of Mexico, of Florida, Texas, and Arizona, the Alta Calfornia Mission buildings, in their principal architectural features, as well as in their ornamentation, follow the Renaissance; often it is true but lamely, judged by the standard of the schools.

The California Missions are unique among the Spanish buildings of the Americas, by their simplicity, often approaching in this respect the severity and the charm of the arcades and unbroken wall masses of the early Romans. When I consider that they were the work of laborers largely derived from the native Indian tribes under the direction of friars more often than of highly skilled architects, if indeed there were any professional architects whatever; when I see their great diversity in design without violent departure from type, their moderation where one might expect redundancy, their enrichment where we are accustomed to find poverty, I am not critical as to the crudeness of some of their detail, nor impatient with their departure from fixed rules of classic proportions, but I am rather amazed at their exhibition of the fundamental principles of design and their freedom from those architectural vulgarisms from which this generation has yet to be delivered.

It is evident that the men who built the Missions loved architecture, as few love it now, for its own sake. Who was there then to admire but the barbarians? As a means wherewith to retain their hold on the highest conventions of civilization and as an expression of that faith for which they had put all that most men count dear behind them. I can imagine no lesser motives that could have produced in the California wilderness of the early eighteenth century such stupendous architectural works as the greater of the masonry churches, or that would have almost immediately rebuilt the Missions in better form than before after the widespread distruction wrought by the earthquakes of 1812.

The principal churches of the Missions now standing were all built prior to the year 1820, or within fifty years of the founding of the first Mission at San Diego. San Carlos, at Monterey, was dedicated in 1797, San Gabriel Archangel, near Los Angeles, was completed in 1800, the church at San Luis Rey in 1802, at San Juan Capistrano in 1806, at San Fernando in 1818, the present church at Santa Barbara, to replace the one destroyed in 1812, in 1820, the Plaza Church at Los Angeles, built by Neophites from San Gabriel and San Luis Rey, in 1822, and rebuilt in 1861.

The sites for the Missions were admirably chosen, always in picturesque as well as fertile locations. One who makes a modern pilgrimage to the ancient buildings will visit some of the most beautiful of the California valleys. The Missions were generally some miles inland, but not far from a harbor. Their exact location was largely determined by an adequate water supply. Their irrigation works are of considerable extent, and the conduits, reservoirs and ornamental basins built of

tiles and of stone, are many of them, in excellent condition to this day. The basins were often very elaborate in design with intricate star shaped plans and excellent carved work and plaster ornamentation.

The constructive materials for the buildings varied with their location. The first buildings were of posts and interwoven brush, with thatched roofs, not differing greatly from the native Indian dwellings. In some places these were followed by frame buildings with plastered walls. But doubtless the earlier buildings were generally of adobe sun-dried bricks, in which straw or other binder was incorporated. Their foundations were of stone or of burnt elay brick, as adobe too near to grade will rapidly disintegrate from absorption of ground dampness. The adobe brick were laid in mortar of the same material. Adobe arches are common; also wood lintels of sycamore, willow and pine.

Thatch was used for roofing to some extent, but all permanent buildings were covered with terra-cotta tiles generally very large and heavy, two layers of which were placed on timber rafters and roof lath, where they were retained by their own weight. I have not seen evidence of nailing or other securing of them. No knowledge of truss construction seems to have been possessed by the builders, as rafter ends were placed directly on the walls and ridge poles upheld by struts bearing on the centers of the ceiling beams. These were often reinforced by corbels and bolsters at the ends and sometimes at the centers.

Timbers were tied together by thongs of raw hide, which in drying contracted with such power as to hold fast for over a century these great timbers. This hide was used for most purposes for which we use nails and bolts, and also in place of chains for the hanging of bells and other weights. The ceilings of major rooms were of hewn plank laid on top the ceiling beams, and of minor rooms of tile laid on rafters very close together, or of the native bamboo, woven together with raw hide strands. Both tile and rush ceilings were of very good appearance.

Many of the ceilings and the plastered interior walls were frescoed in brilliant colors. At San Miguel Mission, near Pasa Robles, the design is of pomegranates and morning glories, while the chancel decoration is derived from the scallop shell.

Window openings were very few and small, and closed with wooden shutters. Many of the doors were of interesting design, with curved and molded flutings. Hinges and locks were not generally conspicuous, the former especially being often almost invisible, although strong and serviceable. Floors were of burnt clay tile or of hewn planks. The clay tile were square, oblong, or elongated diamond shapes and sometimes laid in patterns.

There was much cutting and shaping of corbel ends. Turned and sawed woodwork of good design was common and iron grill and railing work was most admirable in its refinement. What remains of altar reredos and accessories is of elaborate Renaissance design and heavily gilded. Dolores Chapel, in San Francisco, contains very interesting examples.

Many statues of wood overlaid with enamel and gilding, and old paintings still remain.

Candle sticks and altar vessels were of the precious metals and vestments for the priests and altars approached those of Mexico in their richness. Fonts, piscinas, holywater stoups and niches were handsomely carved and decorated even in the adobe churches.

The stone churches, as at San Luis Rey, San Juan Capistrano, Monterey, San Gabriel and Santa Barbara, were generally constructed of sandstone. In some places, as at San Juan Capistrano, it is of inferior quality for the support of the great weights required. Many of the roofs were of vaulted construction, partly of stone, as the ancient nave roof at San Carlos now entirely disappeared, or of tile and concrete as at San Juan Capistrano. Here the tiles are of the old Roman pattern, laid in projecting rings, not truely vaulted. The mortar is exceedingly hard and the great domes are in excellent condition in spite of what nature and man has done to destroy them, for the greater portion of this church was blown down with gunpowder to make room for a projected church which was never built.

I have been unable to discover accounts of the methods of preparing limes or cements for mortar. It is related that in the building of Santa Barbara Church the lime was obtained from boulders, that sea sand was not used but stream gravel, that the "mash" was formed and then laid aside for several months, added to and srirred from time to time until properly tempered.

In the stone churches there was much elaboration of door stiles and lintels and of pilasters and cornices. The workmanship is generally crude but in some instances, as at the Presidio Church and San Carlos Mission at Monterey, mouldings and flutes are very well cut. The mouldings and turned work show a fair knowledge of classic detail treated with a freedom to be expected, and frequently by its departure from rule the more interesting, as showing the possibility of a free rendering of the classic with but very few lapses into the vulgar inconsistences with which our modern ordinary work is so unfortunately overloaded.

The prominent characteristics of the exteriors of the Missions aside from those of the ground plan which I have mentioned and the predominance of the churches over all other of the buildings, are the towers, the fractable gables and the cloisters.

The towers differ from their Spanish and Mexican prototypes in their extreme massiveness, their simplicity of detail, and in their common, almost universal, domed terminations. Their great massiveness—in some there is six feet of wall thickness in the upper stories—is doubtless due to the distruction of earlier buildings by earthquake; their simplicity, I think, to the temperament of their Franciscan builders. As for the reason of the preference of the builders for domes over pyramidal roofs or steeples, I will not hazard an opinion.

The recession of stories is a treatment of frequent occurrence in English and German as well as in Spanish Colonial architecture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Fractable gables are also common in the same architectural era in Northern as well as in Southern Europe and in the Americas. The roof construction of the Missions made this form of gable the easiest termination for rafters and tiling, and also the simplest way of giving proper contrast and architectural support to the towers. The curvatures of these gables are an interesting study in design, exhibiting as they do some of the subtilties of ancient mouldings.





The cloisters were mostly of burned brick of various patterns not hard enough to resist wind erosion unless plastered. Arches were usually semi-circular, but as the preserving of uninterrupted vistas was evidently carefully considered, the spacing of piers was frequently irregular, and elliptical arches intersperse with the round ones. Circular brick pillars supporting veranda beams sometimes occur. The roofs of the cloisters were originally almost always flat, with parapet walls and native asphaltum roofs laid on board. In several of the Missions, as at San Fernando, the flat decks have later been covered by raising the walls to the main buildings and extending their roofs over the cloisters.

The monastery kitchens, with vaulted roofs and latticed tile chimneys, were interesting features, as were the domed ovens and the fire-places, but the latter were generally small and with little adornment, all richness being always reserved for the churches.

The following description of one Mission will give an idea of their arrangement: "San Luis Rey Church was 160 feet long, 50 wide and 60 high, with walls 4 feet thick. The tower held eight bells. There were 256 arches to the cloisters. The quadrilateral was 450 feet square, or about five acres in area. The interior court was ornamented with trees and fountains. Upon the cloisters opened the dormitories of the monks, of major-domo and of travelers, small work-shops, school rooms and store rooms. The school rooms and hospitals were in the most quiet situations. The young Indian girls dwelt in monasteries and were called nuns. The Indian children mingled in school with those of the white colonists. Those who distinguished themselves in the carpenter shops or at other skilled labor, were made overseers. Surrounding these buildings were the adobe and reed dwellings of the Indian families."

All of the California voyagers and travelers speak highly of the generous hospitality of the friars, so that guest rooms must have been many if simple.

The Mission bells were probably nearly all imported from Mexico or from Spain. Those having the crown at the top are said to be from the royal bell foundry at Barcelona. Furniture was also imported. Much of it would look well in place in our Eastern Colonial dwellings. Some was from the Orient. But little was of the fashion of that now called "Mission furniture." A delicacy of treatment characterized ornamental metal work and furnishings, indicating a nice perception of that fitness of design to purpose which is the eternal standard of architectural art.

Within the limits of this paper it is impossible to do more than to barely mention some characteristics of the Missions, among many which are worthy of much consideration. I can assure you this field of study is a rich one for the architect, with many unsuspected leadings toward the great schools of design, but chiefly interesting to me as the most consistent architectural development of a half century's duration with which I am familiar, at least of modern times.

The presence of such buildings in California from its earliest occupation by any large population of civilized people, could not fail to greatly influence its architecture. That its influence has not been greater is due to the small growth of cities until the time of the American occupation, and since to the demand for wooden buildings

as the cheapest and easiest of construction and the most susceptible of all manner of architectural eccentricities of design and elaboration: Until within the last twenty years our cities were wooden cities to an extent very rarely equalled in any other country.

The development of the lumber industry and the very rapid increase in population made this "wooden era" the natural development for the times. When the buildings of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago started a new classic revival throughout the country, the people of California were just beginning to realize its possibilities for rapid growth and to plan for permanent buildings. The models of classic architecture at hand in the ancient Missions were copied by all sorts of designers and their designs executed in various materials, but mostly in lath and plaster and staff. Of many of these, I believe, it may be justly said, as was noted by Thomas Jefferson of the early buildings of the Virginia towns: "Their one redeeming quality is that their construction is of so pitiful a nature that posterity will have no opportunity for criticism." That, however, is true of many of our buildings in the East as well as in the West, and in other styles than "Mission."

The Missions having singular simplicity of design, would naturally need to be variously "enriched" to meet the architectural refinement of a generation which can manufacture staff at a few cents a yard, and whose duplication of classic ornament is as easy to-day as was the jig saw creations of a few years ago. There has been, however, a growing appreciation of the Mission with the growing interest throughout the country in all good architecture, and it has doubtless had a large influence on California architects toward better design.

There have been many intelligent attempts to follow the Mission architects, but it is not an easy road for the modern desinger. Sixteen-inch walls will not give the effect of six foot ones. Walls pierced by many windows will not have the repose of unbroken masses. Ordinary building sites forbid long perspectives or spacious patios. Milled woodwork, machine iron work and stock hardware, cannot surprise and charm as do their ancient substitutes.

It is possible to adapt some of the Mission architecture to our modern uses without too much sacrifice of the utilities. It is better to try and conceive of the workings of that spirit pervading the minds and souls of the old padres, which made them able in the midst of manifold labors to take of the clay, the local stone, the sparse timber, the green hide and the rushes at hand, to train wild savages to skill and obedience, and to build in so little space of time, buildings warm in winter and cool in summer, pleasing in architecture, comfortable to the bodies and satisfying to the souls of several generations of men. When we can grasp this we will not need their works as a copy, but will rejoice in them as an inspiration and build our highest aspirations into structures commensurate with our opportunities, as they did with theirs.

While we are learning to do that we may well go to the same sources from which they must have obtained their insight into architectural design, and study the early Renaissance, and the architectural developments which preceded it. Not that

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florid, decadent Renaissance, with its senseless ornament and unmeaning symbolism, which so appeals to the architecturally uneducated, but a type simple enough to be gradually enriched with a symbolism growing out of our own national and local history, and expressive of the ideals of our own times.

In doing this we will certainly find much in our work resembling that of the Mission padres as we see in theirs much that speaks of the art of Spain and Italy.

In my own work in the so-called "Mission" style, for secular buildings, I have found as much help or more in the study of the buildings of Lombardy and of the Italian towns, as in the California Missions, because of their ecclesiastical character. In designing arcades and towers and large gables, I have believed it right, however, to make some as fairly close copies of those of the Missions as avowed duplications as was compatible with the character of the buildings of which they were to form a part, because the Missions are with appalling swiftness falling to decay, and unless their ruin is checked will soon be beyond the possibility of repair, and excepting in copies there will be few remnants to show what they were in their prime.

I have referred to the spoilation of the Missions by Mexican politicians and American squatter occupation. When they were recovered by the Church, the Indian populations had been dispersed and there was no immediate practical use to which the buildings in isolated situations could be put. The titles of some had passed beyond recovery. Some of the most important, which are still in use, have suffered greatly from the honest padres in charge, who have whitewashed old frescoes, torn down arches, and sold the brick for a song, replaced leaky tile roofs with shingles or corrugated iron, thrown away old doors of quaint workmanship and put in their place common mill-made ones, ceiled over the old beams with tongue and grooved ceiling, and done to the old mission work the same despite that was suffered by so much of the Eastern Colonial work, not so long ago but that we may readily remember its doing. The spirit of our age is such as to make it difficult for it to comprehend the thoughts and ideals of such men as the Franciscans of the seventeenth century. The modern padres are no more to blame for their want of appreciation than many others of this day with wider opportunities for architectural culture. They have often the excuse of sharp constructural necessity to be met, with little money for meeting it.

There have been efforts for the restoration and preservation of the Missions by organizations outside the Church. The "Landmark's Club" in the South, the "Historical Landmark's Society" in the North, the "Native Sons" and "Native Daughters," and others have spent some thousands of dollars in replacing roofs, repairing walls, and underpinning foundations. And by their work much irreparable damage has been, for the time, averted.

For many years I have been the secretary of the "Landmark's Club." Its work has been preservative, rather than restorative. A most serious danger to the life of the old buildings is the rotting of the roof timbers, which are now worm-eaten. The great weight of the tile and the unscientific construction of the roof supports, make the ruin great when the roofs fall. Adobe walls, when their tops are exposed to rains, crumble rapidly. The immense roofs at San Juan Capistrano, San Fernando,

and of the church at Pala, have been removed by the club, new timbers placed and the tile reset in as nearly the old way as is practicable. This with some other repairs has consumed seven or eight thousand dollars. Some artists have waxed indignant at the "vandalism" of the Club in "destroying" as they term it, the picturesqueness of the Missions by stopping the holes in the roofs and otherwise prolonging their existence. We have had to do some things not in tune with the old spirit, because of lack of money and of workmen who could do the old work, but as far as we could we have kept to the old methods.

After very careful consideration and long experience in this work, I am convinced that the preservation or speedy destruction of the remnants of the Mission buildings, depends on the action of the Roman Catholic Church in whom their title vests. Of my own knowledge I can say that the Bishops of the church and many of its clergy, have always given encouragement and aid to the Landmark's Club and other agencies working for the preservation of the Missions, and that some of the largest money contributions have come from members of that communion. I am informed that the church spent large sums in the United States Courts to regain possession from squatters and other usurpers of title. I am fully cognizant that in the present active work of the church there is no place for the greater number of the Missions, as the Indians are dispersed and surrounding populations are non-Catholic, or the Missions are isolated from all local support. It must be apparent, however, that the preservation of the Missions and their partial restoration for their picturesqueness and historical value, if it is to be done at all, must be under the direction of men of rare architectural insight, and well informed in the history of the Missions, the customs and services of the Church, the characteristics of the Indians and Mexican builders, and with a fine appreciation of the archæological value of the smallest departure in the construction of the Mission builders, from our modern ways.

For want of such supervision, the work of repair necessary from time to time, in such Missions as Santa Barbara and San Luis Rey, which are still in use as churches and monasteries, is mostly modern and fatal to their distinctive character. This process is natural in the absence of skilled supervision, and with economy of expense to be considered. It is none the less destructive and deplorable, and will in a short while, if continued, ruin the best preserved of the Mission buildings.

Without doubt the repair and extension of the buildings of the Missions now in use in harmony with the spirit and letter of their first builders would eventually prove a most profitable investment for the church, especially as large sums could be raised outside the church membership, if assurance could be had that they would be spent intelligently, I mean of course archæologically intelligently.

Those ruined Missions, practically abandoned by the church, should be sold or leased for a long time to an organization chartered by the State, governed by commissioners selected for eminent fitness, whose character would command the largest confidence

I should hesitate to speak so confidently had I not for the last fifteen years, given much thought to this problem. I hope that great church, whose missionaries doubtless saved California from English or Russian occupation, and whose lives

and works are a romance in the history of a country whose annals are none too rich in romance, will soon realize that not only it but the State and the Nation will be much the poorer if these great monuments of the founding of this Commonwealth of California are suffered to go the way they are so swiftly going. To do that which must be done to save them will require hundreds of thousands of dollars, but I know of great sums that will be made available if the donors can be assured that restorations will be consistently made and their future safety guaranteed. Without these assurances the church must assume the whole burden of restoration and preservation or most of the responsibility for further destruction.

The commercial value of the Missions is nearly as great as their architectural and historic worth. They advertise the State as nothing else can. They give a touch of that romantic and historic atmosphere which is the lure that draws the people of our new America by thousands to the Old World, whose people have long ago learned the money value of a monument of the olden times. Our railroads, than whom we have no better advertisers, have their "Mission" folders, "Mission" stations, and now their "Mission" cars. Our Mission hotels are proving how great the demand by tourists for something "different" from the conventional. But the real Missions are left to crumble into shapeless rubbish heaps or to the destructive alterations of unthinking repairers. This is a situation which architects more than others will appreciate and strive to change.

I count it a high privilege to speak to the Institute on a subject so sure to command your attention as the history of these Missions which so enrich the valleys by our western sea, whose nomenclature fits the softened majesty of our mountains as their walls and towers do the vivid sunlight of our southern land, and whose design and fashioning remind us that noble architecture is not dependent for its making on the competitions growing out of congested populations or the ostentations of individual or public pride, but that at its best it is the natural expression of the lives of men wise in their appreciation of the culture of the past, skillful in its adaptation to their present needs, mindful or their obligation to pay to the future their debt to the past, and inspired by a realization of those lasting glories which do inhabit in all great buildings.

The President: Mr. Waid now has the floor to finish the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Waid: I offer the following resolution, and move its adoption.

"Whereas, the members of the Institute assembled in this Forty-fourth Annual Convention desire to record their appreciation of the circumstances under which they have met at San Francisco, and

Whereas, during their journey across the continent many of them have met a cordial reception and Godspeed from the Illinois Chapter, and at Denver found the city open to them, and a banquet prepared by the Colorado Chapter, with its most cordial welcome, and

Whereas, when the members entered the State of California, the special train bearing a large number of the delegates was transformed into a bower of beautiful flowers, and foliage, as an earnest of a welcome which has been followed by the most thoughtful and lavish hospitality, a hospitality which is being continued by the Southern California Chapter with the same generous liberality, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention expresses itself as under obligations to its various hosts, for their hospitality which has contributed to the spirit of harmony which has pervaded the entire Convention so completely, that it augurs much for the welfare and advancement of the profession, and

Be it further resolved, That this Convention hereby extends to the Illinois Chapter the Colorado Chapter, the San Francisco Chapter, and the Southern California Chapter, its profound gratitude, expressed by a rising vote of thanks."

A rising vote was tendered unanimously.

Mr. Waid: This convention has been attended with dignity, but some of us may lose it when we arrive in Los Angeles. I now propose a vote of three cheers in honor of the San Francisco Chapter.

The three cheers were lustily given.

Mr. Fenner: It seems to me that this is a fitting time to propose a resolution and carry into effect, the recommendation of the Board of Directors that a gold medal of the American Institute of Architects be conferred upon Mr. George B. Post. I therefore take pleasure in presenting the following:

"Resolved, That in recognition of his long and distinguished service, the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects be conferred upon George B. Post.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

MR. LA FARGE (ON THE RESOLUTION TO AWARD THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE INSTITUTE TO MR. GEO. B. POST.)

Mr. President: I desire to support the resolution. Some few years ago it was my privilege to urge upon certain Trustees of Columbia University the eminent propriety of their conferring upon Mr. Post the honorary degree of LL. D. In so doing, I especially insisted that such conferring should be for the general reason of high distinction and of real services to a profession which has come to be great. This as distinguished from the giving of a degree to an architect by reason of specific services rendered to that University conferring it. The effort was successful, and let us hope was a step toward what justly deserves to be a recognized principle.

We all know the sum of Mr. Post's accomplishment in work done: it is great; we may say that it is uneven. Those of us who can claim some uneveness in the level of our production, may consider ourselves fortunate.

He has, though, another claim upon our high regard. Beginning in the days when there hardly was such a thing as an architectural profession in this country, he has lived through all the period of its gradual rise to its present eminence—to the days when, year, after year such bodies as this assemble in serious Convention. In the making of this result, he has been far from the least factor, and to-day, carrying a weight of years that might well entitle him to take a well-earned repose, he is still an active force.

It is not alone his native country that appreciates him; both France and England have shown appropriate recognition of his eminence.

He is a fine, perhaps the finest, old rock-ribbed specimen of the man to whom professional standards are paramount, and in conferring upon him any honor which it is in its province to bestow, the American Iustitute of Architects not only proclaims its faith in those principles it holds most dear, but it equally honors itself.

Mr. Cook (following Mr. La Farge). Mr. President, I rise also to support most heartily this resolution. To what has been said by the President of the New York Chapter I can add nothing; but I wish to assure all here present that the words we have just heard express a feeling shared by all of us who have known Mr. Post so long, and have learned to trust him and to admire him so genuinely. I only wish that he could be here among us to-day, when it is our pleasure and our privilege to confer upon him a distinction which no one better than he has merited.

Mr. Wheelock: I trust you will permit me to say a few words. I regret exceedingly that anything has been read on the floor of this Convention that should bring out these words, but as a member of the Institute, as a member of the Chapter, and as a man, I must speak. A paper was read here on the subject of "Education," a most admirable paper—and I most heartily congratulate the committee on it—but it is too bad to have the paper marred nevertheless by insinuations thrown ignorantly, I think, but which should be eliminated. In order that you may understand more definitely what I am getting at, I will quote verbatim from the report: "At present in some States any man can practice as an architect if he can pay for his sign." That is deplorable. Several States are trying to stop it. "In others he submits his artistic, educational, and practical qualifications to a political board of judges, the standards



varying as between State and State, the judicial ability of the board as between one politician and another." Not true. I have respect for the Institute: I have respect for the chapter that sent me here as one of its delegates. I have too much respect for other chapters to have their delegates spoken of slightingly. I think it was a mistake. It probably was an oversight, but it is unfortunately already in print. That the records of this convention may be cleared, I want to make a motion that those words be expunged from that report. I would like to have that motion carried to wipe out from the records of this Convention the language which I have read.

The President: The matter had already been expunged before the report went to the official stenographer. However, the motion is before you, and an affirmative vote is asked for.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

The President: Is there further business to come before the Convention?

Mr. Curlett: Before closing this Convention, I would like to say one or two words on behalf of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. I want to say that we appreciate very highly the action of the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Board of Directors in selecting San Francisco as the place of holding this Convention. I realize that it is some years before another Convention will be held in San Francisco, but I want to give you due notice that in 1915 we are going to hold one of the greatest world's fairs that has ever been held in the world. We are going to start in next week for holding the greatest Convention of the American Institute of Architects together with all of the foreign architects. We are going to prepare to hold that in this city, on that date, and we bid you all to prepare yourselves to be here at that time. In the meantime, I want to say this, that if any of you gentlemen visit California, we will be most happy to extend a helping hand, friendly, professional, or otherwise; whatever we can do for you, we will gladly do. I want to add further that on leaving here, you ladies and gentlemen who have kindly visited us, will leave us with our very best wishes for a safe and pleasant journey to your respective homes. [Applause.]

The President: We would be very remiss, indeed, if we did not return in kind Mr. Curlett's expression, or rather the feeling underlying

his expression, on behalf of the San Francisco Chapter. We appreciate to the fullest all that has been done for us, and it will linger in our hearts and memories for a long time to come. We will go home and begin immediately to pack our trunks for the journey hitherward again. I want to thank the retiring Board at this time for the work it has done. It has been a strenuous year. I have been on the Board a number of years, and I have never known of so harmonious a Board, and so united, and one that has worked harder. There has been no friction whatever, and everybody on the Board has been actuated by the best of motives and has done all in his power for the best interests of all. Unless there is some further business to come before the meeting, we will stand adjourned.

Mr. Hudson: Referring back to what Mr. Waid said in regard to a dignified Convention, I would like to have the President suggest to the members that when they come down to Los Angeles, as all the work has been done, that they must forget their dignity, and come down there to have a good time.

Mr. Polk: I would like, as a San Francisco man, but above all and above everything else, as a Californian, to recommend to the members of this Institute that they follow the advice just offered by our friend from the south. We up in the northern part of California are always separated, not exactly as the sheep are separated from the goats, but we are separated by the Tehachapi, and by about the distance from Boston to Florida. The impression has got out that there is a Southern California and a Northern California. Such is not the fact—there is just one California, and it is a great State. I am sorry that the time and attention of the members of this Convention has been taken up in business here. But when you go to the south, you must not devote any time to business, but must enjoy all of the pleasures that are in store for you there. I don't want you to go down there and have a good time, and think that you could not have had just as good a time up here, because it is one and the same thing all over the coast. You will find down there in southern California the most marvelous development that has ever been witnessed in the history of the world. Not very many years ago that entire territory was one vast, blistering, blithering desert, just as the Sahara is to-day. But the men of the southern end of our glorious state, have converted that desert into one vast orange grove and flower garden. Up here we have had no necessity to plant flowers or oranges, but our valleys and our hills are burdened with all of the things that a Beneficient Nature can bestow upon us. We claim no credit for what we have done here, but down there they have done mountains of work, and have done it well. It is the marvel of the world and of every man in California. We welcome you just as much to southern California as the gentleman from the south can welcome you themselves.

The President: The Institute and the delegates from across the Rockies thank you men of the coast and carry away most pleasant recollections. We have visited your glorious country and will take away your good will and leave you our blessings and our love.



### THE FORTY-FOURTH CONVENTION, A. I. A.

The Forty-fourth Annual Convention was notable in the opportunity presented for seeing the good architecture and the magnificent scenery of our country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The architects and their families met in Chicago where they were entertained by the Illinois Chapter. A special train was provided from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. In Denver they were entertained by the Colorado Chapter with a formal dinner and an automobile ride seeing the many examples of good architecture in that city and viewing the imposing mountain scenery from the great Denver Plateau. On the trip from Denver to Salt Lake City the train passed through the Royal Gorge. This scenery held the attention of the party. Leaving Denver we passed through the grey plains from which jutted grey cliffs in which one could easily formulate castles, cathedrals and walled towns. From the plain the train passed into the gorge with its varying colors of red, brown and grey. As they neared Salt Lake the party could see the mountains near and distant covered with snow making a white landscape, glistening and brilliant in the sunlight. From Ogden to Reno we viewed the level plains covered with sage brush, sear, lonely and gloomy. Leaving Reno a novel experience was the newly cut passage way of snow in the Sierra Nevadas, varying in depth from seven to twelve feet. Then the wonderful trip down the decline into the Sacramento Valley leaving the winter behind and running into spring with the trees and bushes in leaf, and flowers in full bloom.

As the party left the snow bound mountains a committee from the San Francisco Chapter boarded the train and presented each lady with a bouquet of beautiful flowers and decorated the cars with spring plants and the tables with violets and carnations. This committee escorted the party into San Francisco where the business portion of the Convention was held. The San Francisco Chapter entertained the Convention by an automobile ride through the city giving them an opportunity to see the magnificient Golden Gate Park which only a few years ago was a

waste of sand. Passing through the Presidio the unsurpassed ocean view of the Golden Gate came into view. Luncheon was given at the Cliff House overlooking the magnificent water views and the party was entertained by music and songs.

The San Francisco Chapter gave a formal banquet at which there were about two hundred of the distinguished men of the city together with about one hundred Institute Members. The ladies were given a separate banquet, and were escorted into the hall in a body and given seats at the center tables just before the speaking.

Upon leaving San Francisco a special train was secured by the Southern California Chapter to take the party to Los Angeles. The San Francisco Chapter accompanied the party in a body to Palo Alto where the architects were given the opportunity to see the great work begun by H. H. Richardson and completed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. From this point south the Convention was the guest of the Southern California Chapter. Their entertainment began with a luncheon at San Jose where the party enjoyed the Southern products and wines. Monterey was reached in time for dinner at the hotel Del Monte. The members of the Convention thoroughly enjoyed the planting of evergreens, flowering plants and beautiful flowers and the magnificient landscape treatment of about one hundred and twenty-five acres around the hotel. A seventeen mile drive from this point along the ocean shore with the gnarled cypress and other magnificient trees will always be remembered by the members of the American Institute of Architects. Santa Barbara was reached at 8.30 the same evening where the party enjoyed the ocean scenery and visited the most notable pieces of architecture. From Santa Barbara the party was taken to Los Angeles reaching there in time for dinner on January 23. An informal reception was given by the Los Angeles Architectural Club in connection with their exhibition which was noted for its local character as well as for its high class of workmanship. On January 24, the Los Angeles Chapter took the party in automobiles on a trip which gave them an opportunity of studying and viewing the notable San Gabriel Mission, the character of its design and the value of such design was highly appreciated by the members of the Convention, and then through the grounds of H. E. Huntington, Esq. Luncheon was given at the Annandale Club where numerous informal

speeches were made and the whole party enjoyed themselves without formality. The trip back to Los Angeles through orange groves filled with the rich golden fruit and nestling in green leaves made a beautiful contrast.

The delegates were entertained by a informal theater party on the evening of Wednesday. Again the party was conducted through the city and its suburbs passing through Elysian Park, Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, to Wilshire Boulevard, Soldiers' Home, Brentwood, Palisades, Santa Monica, Ocean Park and Venice. Luncheon was served at Bristol Pier, Ocean Park, where they were entertained by informal speaking and singing. The party returned through the suburbs of Los Angeles, stopping to inspect the Second Church of Christ Scientist. The Officers of the Institute were further entertained by the Architectural Club at their banquet and by the Chapter several days later. The Members left the Western country with much regret and will always remember the individual and generous hospitality of the residents of the Pacific Coast.

The majority of the members of the Convention stopped at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona.

The scenery from the Grand Canyon coming East with its broad plains, its bold cliffs varying from grey to red, its indian villages which offer suggestions for the placing of houses in our small towns added and ended the interest of the tour.

This trip will ever be remembered by those fortunate enough to have been present at the Convention.

#### THE GRAND CANYON.

The Canyon of the Colorado is vast, silent, mysterious, beautiful. Vast, its beginning and end beyond human vision arouses the imagination to thoughts of infinite space. Its distant peaks and cliffs recall the imagery of dreams. Its depths visualize the enchanted lands of romance and story.

Silence, impressive, solemn, eternal, reigns over the valley, no living thing gives voice to interrupt its solemnity, no sound interferes with the power of its inspiration. It leads our thoughts to contemplate the satisfying quiet of the great unknown.

Mystery, plays among its pinnacles brilliant in the sunlight, lurks in its valleys lost in the shadow, enchants with its magnificent harmony of color. In its precipices we see mysterious walled towns, castles with their towers, ramparts and moats, cathedrals with their spires, pinnacles, domes and minarets; vast amphitheatres with tier upon tier of classic seats all glorified by the glamour of a perfect atmosphere, enhanced by varied color, light, shade and shadow. Silent, deserted we obtain a reincarnation of a forgotten past, or behold a vision of a future world.

Beauty entrances in the play of light and shade, in the mystery of the shadows, in the wonderful colors. A magnificent color scheme unrolls, glistening whites, mild greys, sober greens, tender pinks, brilliant reds, dark browns, delicate yellows, regal purples ever changing with the progress of the sun and with the shifting shadow of pinnacle, cliff and cloud, always in harmony and ever increasing in charm and mystery.

Memory retains impressions of the brilliant light playing over the canyon fascinating in color and bright in contrasting shadows; the sunlight leaving the valley to mysterious shades; the grey veil creeping over the chasm revealing unseen caverns and recesses; the pinnacles reflecting the sun's rays fading into the purple haze; the progress of the shadows deeper, deeper more mysterious quietly, slowly, awesomely enveloping the wondrous scene as it passes into the blackness of impenetrable night.

GLENN BROWN.

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